

Chase

South American Panicum by groups

[Alphabetic list at back]

arrangement changed
being

SOUTH AMERICAN PANICUM

§ PAUROCHAETIUM

1. utowanseum = Setaria
2. chapmani = Setaria

II TRUE PANICUM

II Geminata

3 4. geminatum B V = Paspalidium

4. paludivagum = Paspalidium

hiaria mutica

Congress

Argentina

14 echinulatum + var

16 ramosum L. Pan

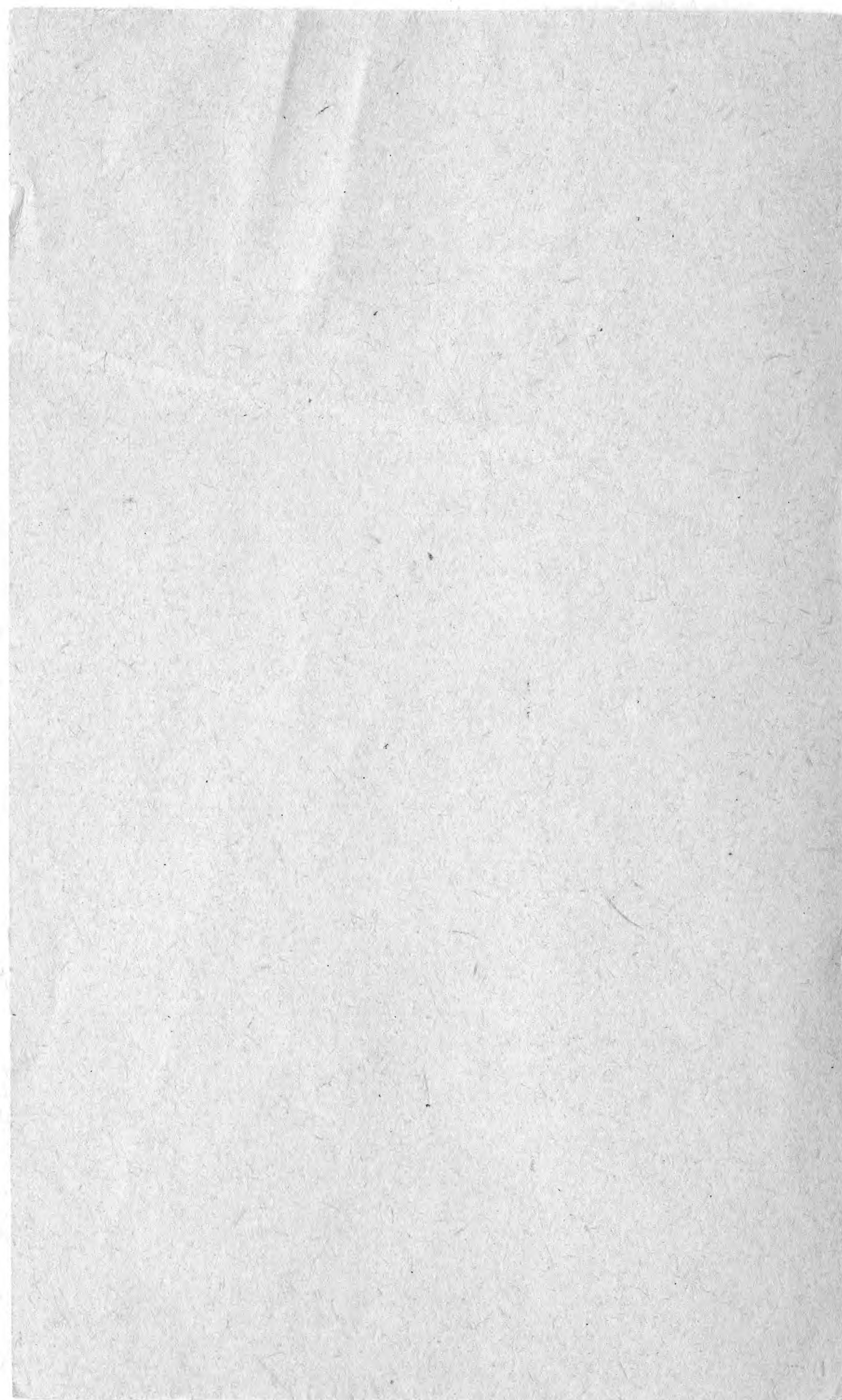
16. echinulatum

17 Pennell 1909 8129

17+ ramosum (introd. Peru)

(for coarse plant that resembles P. texanum see paucispicatum with crested tip to fruit)

Congress



SOUTH AMERICAN PANICUM

§ PAUROCHAETIUM

- I
1. utowanseum = Setaria
 2. chapmani = Setaria

II TRUE PANICUM

Geminata

- 3 4. geminatum B V = Paspalidium
4. paludivagum = Paspalidium
5. purpurascens B V = Brachiaria mutica
6. barbinode

III Fasciculata

- 7 8. reptans = Brachiaria
- 8 9. fasciculatum = Brachiaria
- 9 10. adpersum = Brachiaria
- 10 11. multiculmum

11 12. molle Sw.

11 1/2 off molle

12 13. velutinosum Nees

13 14. lorentzianum Lorentzianum Mez?

14 15. polytrichum 14 polytrichum Mez

15 16. echinulatum Mez

16 17. sparsiflorum

17 18. albicolum Swellow

18 19. echinulatum Garcia

19 20. Pennell

20 21. ramosum

21 22. ramosum (introd. Peru)

(23) Lillo Argentina

14 echinulatum + var

(for coarse plant that resembles P. texanum see paucispicatum with crested tip to fruit)

VI. Dichotomiflora

18. dichotomiflorum B

19. chloroticum B

20. aquaticum

21. elephantipes

22. capillare Uruguay

23. capillare Uruguay

24. capillare Uruguay

25. capillare Uruguay

26. capillare Uruguay

27. capillare Uruguay

28. capillare Uruguay

29. capillare Uruguay

30. capillare Uruguay

31. capillare Uruguay

32. capillare Uruguay

33. capillare Uruguay

34. capillare Uruguay

35. capillare Uruguay

36. capillare Uruguay

IV. Dichotomiflora

18. dichotomiflorum B

19. chloroticum B

20. aquaticum

21. elephantipes

V. Capillaria

25. hirticaule

25+ stramineum

26. aff. capillare - Uruguay

27. cayennense V

28. exiguum Mez inod.

28+ AC 9300 (comurum ad int)

VI. Diffusa

29. diffusum Sur

30. giesbreghtii

31. pilcomayense

32. bergii

" leiophyllum

33. quadriglume B

34. hirsutum

35. mucronulatum

36. subjuncum

37. campestre Nees ipse B?

Campanum new name

What is
scabridum Dögl
see type

see margin

✓ VII Maxima

38. maximum Jacq B V

39 bulbosum HBK

✓ VIII Virgata

40. repens L

41. virgatum L

42. altum H & C

43. bambusoides

44. (juncum Nees) = tricholaenoides Steud.
not Trin.

45. ligularis

46. glabripes

47. flavomarginatum

(Jørgensen) in juncum

✓ IX Glaziouiana

48. glaziouvii

48 + trinii

49. validum

✓ X Tenera

54 52. stenodes

Caricoides V

XI Agrostoides (N.A.)

XII Lexa

74

56 64. polygonatum Schrad.

55. ^{leptachne Doell.} polychaetum B

56. pilosum ^{Sw.} B V

57. laticola Hitchc.

58. ^{Sw.} lexum B V

59. boliviense Hack.

60. milleflorum W. & C.

61. guianense Hitchc.

62. hylaeicum Mez

63. coenosum Doell

64. decipiens B Nees

65. milioides B

66. + hians

66. turfsum Mez = 71? ?

72

67. stenophyllum Hack.

68

13 68. goyazense Mez = 71? ?

74 spathellosum Doell

69. molinoides B

74 70. spathellosum B Doell

75 71. schenckii Hack.

76 72. chapadense Swallen, ad nit

enlarged sterile palea

69 molinoides

75 schenckii Hack
76 chapadense Swallen

4

XIII Venezuelana

76. venezuelae *Hack*

~~76. insectum *Hack*~~

*B = 76. schenckii
77. longicaule*

XIII Stolonifera

77. stoloniferum

78. frondescens

79. pulchellum *Raddi* ✓

~~80. leptachne *Sell*~~ = 55

81. andreaum *Moz* ✓ (Müller)

82. brachystachyum *Trin*

XIV Condensata

~~84. condensatum~~ = *Hymenachne*

XV. Parviglumia

86. schiffneri *Hack* ✓

87. aff. virgultorum

*XV +
XV + verrucosa*

XVI. Trichoides

90. trichoides *Sw B* ✓

91. trichanthum *Nees* ✓

red hatched
and long
17

17. *rostellata*

18. *litigiosum*

19. *haenkeanum*

20. *glutinosum*

21. *millegrana*

22. *pellowii*

23. *wettsteinii*

24. *emergens*

25. *enneaneuron*

26. *fluminense*

27. *penicillatum*

28. *gracilipes*

29. *planopteris*

30. *(long glume 1) aff. planostis*

31. *of vimineum Schrad*

32. *itaticiae*

33. *excavatum*

34. *rostellata*

35. *litigiosum*

36. *haenkeanum*

37. *glutinosum*

38. *millegrana*

39. *pellowii*

XVII. *Rostellata*

95. *rostellatum* Trin. - gl. 1 minute

96. *litigiosum* B? Steud. gl. 1 as long as spelt.

97. *haenkeanum* Presl

XVIII. *Glutinosae*

100. *glutinosum* B? V

101. *millegrana* B?

101 1/2 *pellowii* Nees V

102. *wettsteinii*

103. *emergens*

104. *enneaneuron* Lechler ph. = *millegrana*

XIX. *Penicillata*

107. *fluminense* Hack. B?

108. *penicillatum* Trin B?

109. *gracilipes* - *enneaneuron* Ehrh

110. *planopteris*

110 (long glume 1) aff. *planostis*

of *vimineum* Schrad

111. *itaticiae* n. sp. ad int

OC 8327

112. *excavatum* Henr. Balansa 2947 (decer.

read like small branch of *P. penicill-*

atum no. 108 above. Name refers to

excavate area on back of fruit (where

rootlet protrudes) common to all *Panicum*

sp. *Pell. Rois* 8943

see *parvifolia* group

See Copy
on shelf

XX Parvifolia

114. auricomum

115. micranthum

115+ *happleri* ?

116. polycornum

117. rectissimum Mez

118. parvifolium B ✓

119. contractum = 120

120. cyanescens Nees B

121. schwackeanum Mez

122. carannasense Mez

123. helobium Mez; Ekm.

124. errabundum Hitchc.

124+ *caaguazuense* O

125. pseudisachne Mez

126. nervosum Lam.

(*commelinaefolium* Rudge)

XI Pyrularia

129. pyrularium

130. aff. pyrularium (hirsute)

115+
arctum Swallen
machisanum Swallen

8921 Bill. Horv.
9068
publ. 9078

113. *parvifolia*

114. *auricomum*

115. *micranthum*

116. *polycornum*

117. *rectissimum*

118. *parvifolium*

119. *contractum*

120. *cyanescens*

121. *schwackeanum*

122. *carannasense*

123. *helobium*

124. *errabundum*

125. *pseudisachne*

126. *nervosum*

127. *commelinaefolium*

128. *pyrularium*

129. *pyrularium*

130. *pyrularium*

131. *pyrularium*

XXII Setifolia

133. rupestre

134. setifolium

135. siccaneum

136. subulatum

cf obovatum in Ungrouped

XXIII Rudgeana

139. compestre

140. rudgei

XXIV PURGENTIS

142. chnoodes Trin

143. eligulatum

144. loreum Trin

145. pungens Trin.

146. Itacolumense

XXV. Latissima

147. rude

148. latissimum Mikan

149. macrophyllum Raddi

150. secundum

151. blepharophorum May not Presl

XXVI *Urvilleana*

152. racemosum

164

153. urvilleanum

153+ smaller white *Urvilleana* 1720

XXVII *Dichanthoides*

155. geminum Trin. B

~~156. protractum Trin.~~

156. *Dusen* 15769 etc.

157. hebetes Trin.

158. missionum Mez not Ekman

1912

159. sabulorum Lam.

(160. fultum Hack. = villous form of 159)

160+

161. pennanum Phil

162. sciurotes Trin.

163. stigmatum Trin.

164 superatum Hack. - in

164+ *latiglume* Brill

§ *Dichanthelium*

Dichanthelium in types
164+ *latiglume* Brill

165. strigosum Muhl.

166. arenicoloides Ache

167. multirameum Lamb

167a *leucothrix*

168. acuminatum Sw.

169. olivaceum H. & C.

170. polycladum Ekm. *lobatus Trin*

171. sphaerocarpon Ell.

172. viscidellum Scribn. ✓

173. partrichum Hack. B V₂

174. cordovense Town. B

175. ovuliferum Trin.

174+ missionum Ekm. (gracilipes)

176. auserii Hack.

~~aff. auserii~~

~~176+ sylvestre~~ = *distans* form of 175

177. rhizonum Hack.

~~178. unilineatum~~ *cleistog. form of missionum Ekm.*

XXVIII Rivulares

179. rivulare

180. prionitis

181. grumosum

182. gyncerioides

183. excelsum *Trin* = *rivulare*

184. grande

185. stagnatile

§ STREPTOSTACHYS

187. asperifolium

§ OTACHYRIUM

189. versicolor

190. pterigodium

191. goeldii

192. hemigymnos

§ ACROGERAS

193. zizanioides

194. paucispicatum

B 195. *olypoides* V.

UNGROUPE

196. discrepens

196+ *glaberrima* ined.

197. glaberrima

197+ *gladiatum* Wawra, cult from Brazil [acid] in Wien

198. grandifolium *Detl* Brazil not found in Vienna

198+ *hemitenison*

199. hirtum

(199+ *lofagrenii* H. ined.)

200. longissimum (M.)

201. macranthum

~~202. megan Hitchc.~~

203. megastachyum Nees, Trin. 1826

see *Schizanthus*
glands on st.
lemma

Smilax *karsteniana* M.T

200. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

201. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

202. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

203. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

204. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

205. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

206. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

207. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

208. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

209. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

210. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

211. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

212. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

213. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

214. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

215. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

216. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

217. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

218. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

219. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

220. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

221. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

222. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

223. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

224. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

225. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

226. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

227. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

228. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

229. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

230. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

204. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

205. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

206. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

207. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

207 + *negastachyum* *cervicatus* n. sp. ad int

208. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

209. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

210. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

211. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

212. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

213. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

214. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

215. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

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225. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

226. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

227. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

228. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

229. *negastachyum* Nees ipse 1829

221. *trachysperma* ^{trachysperma}

OUTSTANDING SPECIES

215. *aristellum*

216. *arnacites* B

217. *Fiebrigii* (Mez) not Hack.

218. *najadum* -

219. *perforatum* ^{perforatum}

220. *sandiense*

221. *trachysperma* ^{trachysperma}

acuminatum 168
 adpersum 10
 altum 42
 andreanum 81
 aquaticum 20
 arenicoloides 166
 aristellum 215
 arnecites 216
 asperifolium 187
 auricomum 114
 bambusoides 42 43
 barbinode 6
 bergii 32
 blepharophorum 150
 boliviense 59
 brachystachyum 82
 caaguazuense 124 + 0
 campestre 139
 " Nees ipse 37
 canum n. sp. 28+
 carannasense 122
 cayennense 27
 Chapadense Swallen Lata
 chapmani 2
 chloroticum 19
 chnoodes 142
 coenosum 63
 condensatum 84
 bulbosum 38+

~~contractum~~ 119

cordovense 174

cyanescens 120

decipiens 64

demissum 155

diffusum 29

discrepans 196

dichotomiflorum 18

dusenii 176

echinulatum 16

elephantipes 21

eligulatum 143

emergens 123 $\frac{1}{2}$

enneaneuron 104

errabundum 124

excelsum 183

fasciculatum 9

Fiebrigii Mez not Hack. 217

flavomarginatum 46 47

fluminense 107

frondescens 78

fultum 160

geminatum 4

ghiesbreghtii 30

glabrinode 196

glabrinode 197

glabripes 45 46

glaziouii 48
glutinosum 100
goeldi 191
goyazense 68
~~gracilipes 109~~
grande 184
grandifolium 198
grumosum 181
guyanense 61
gynerioides 182
hebotes 157
helobium 123
hirsutum 34
hirticaule 25
hirtum 199
hylaicum 62
itacolumense 146 aff. loreum
~~ineptum 76~~ = 75
junceum 43
latiglume 164+
latissimum 148
laxum 58
leptachne 80 55
~~leucostachya~~ 167a
ligularis 44 45
litigiosum 96
longissimum 200

glaziouii 48

glutinosum 100

goeldi 191

goyazense 68

~~gracilipes 109~~

grande 184

grandifolium 198

grumosum 181

guyanense 61

gynerioides 182

hebotes 157

helobium 123

hirsutum 34

hirticaule 25

hirtum 199

hylaicum 62

itacolumense 146 aff. loreum

~~ineptum 76~~ = 75

junceum 43

latiglume 164+

latissimum 148

laxum 58

leptachne 80 55

~~leucostachya~~ 167a

ligularis 44 45

litigiosum 96

longissimum 200

trymianum Ekm. 632

see ricksonum Ekm. 174+

Ekm.

leptachne

see tricholaenaoides

allipin 2.22

variegata

lorum 144

luteola 57

macranthum 201

macrophyllum 149
~~magnum 202~~ = Schmantanus

maximum 38

megastachyum 203

" Nees ipse 204

megistom 205

migranum 115

milioides 65

milleflorum 60

millegrana 101

missionum Ekm 1912
missionum Mez not Ekm, 158. 1917

molinoides 69

molle 12

monulatum 35

multiculmum 11

multirameum 167

najadum 218

nervosum 126

obovatum 206

obtusiglume 116 1/2

olivaceum 169

olyroides 207

ovuliferum 175

paludivagum 5

pantrichum 173

Panicum missionum Ekm. Ark. fr.
Bot. 11. 19. 1912. "Boupland, ad rivulum"
prope pradium "Almaen finlandesa"
26. 12. 07. n. 632. Misiones, Argent.
valid ep

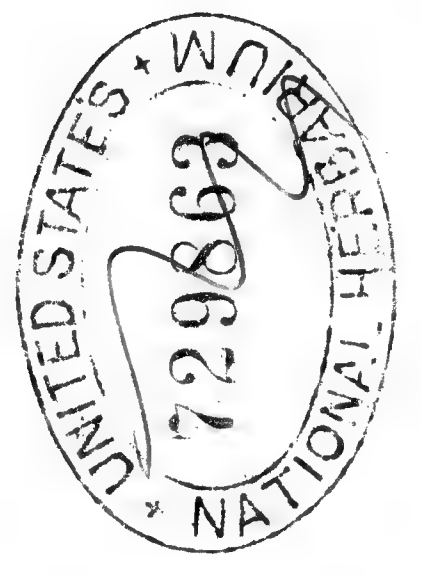
(Gr. gracilipes Hack. Verh. Zool. Bot.
Ges. Wien 65: 71. 1915. fr. P. missionum
Ekm 1912

pervifolium 118
paucispicatum 194
pennannum 161
penicillatum 108
perforatum 219
pilcomayense 31
pilosum 56
planopteris 110
~~polychaetum~~ 55 leptachne
polycladum 170
polycomum 116
polygonatum 54
polytrichum 14
prionitis 180
procurrens 209
~~protractum~~ 156 = pantrichum
pseudisachne 125
pterigodium 190
pulchellum 79
pungens 145
pyrularium 129
quadriglume 33
racemosum 152

111. *rectissimum* 117
112. *repandum* 209
113. *repens* 40
114. *reptans* 8
115. *rhizogonum* 177
116. *rivulare* 179
117. *rostellatum* 95
118. *rude* 147
119. *rudgei* 140
120. *rupestre* 133
121. *sabulorum* 159
122. *sandiense* 220
123. *schenkii* 71
124. *schiffneri* 86
125. *schwackeanum* 121
126. *sciurotes* 162
127. *secundum* 149 150
128. *setifolium* 134
129. *siccum* 135
130. *sparsiflorum* 15
131. *spathellosum* 70
132. *sphaerocarpon* 171
133. *stagnatile* 185
134. *stenodes* 52
135. *stenophyllum* 67

rectissimum 117
repandum 209
repens 40
reptans 8
rhizogonum 177
rivulare 179
rostellatum 95
rude 147
rudgei 140
rupestre 133
sabulorum 159
~~*sandiense* 220~~
schenkii 71
schiffneri 86
schwackeanum 121
sciurotes 162
secundum 149 150
setifolium 134
siccum 135
sparsiflorum 15
spathellosum 70
sphaerocarpon 171
stagnatile 185
stenodes 52
stenophyllum 67

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UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
 DEPOSITED BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Andropogon pubiflorus

Muller 2059

Mex

ex St. P. Bot. Gar.



THE HERBARIUM,

A. S. H.
JUN - 9 1934

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS,

KEW, SURREY.

All communications should be
addressed to—

~~THE DIRECTOR~~

1st June, 1934.

Dear Dr. Hitchcock,

(1) Thanks for calling our attention in your letter of May 21st to the descriptions of new species of Mexican Oaks, apparently by William Trelease, in an article under the name S.F. Trelease (Fedde, Repert. vol. 33, p. 314: 1934). We are writing to Trelease ^{junior} on the subject.

(2) I cannot understand your statement that "species are being published in the last part of the Flora of Tropical Africa (by Stapf and Hubbard), in English without a Latin diagnosis." Mr. Hubbard tells me that, as far as he knows, vol. ix, pt. 6 (1934) contains no new species, all the new ones recognized by the authors having been published previously with Latin diagnoses in Kew Bull. 1933. Perhaps you are thinking of part 5 (1930). It is unfortunately true that Stapf did not supply Latin diagnoses for the new species in that part. At Cambridge, however, the date from which Latin diagnoses are obligatory was altered to Jan. 1, 1932 (see Cambridge Report, p. 591). Hence the names concerned are now treated as validly published under International Rules.

(3) I seem to have failed to make clear to you the bearing of International Rules ed. 3 on such cases as Panicum molle Michx. non Swartz, and Poa airoides Nutt. non Koel. Since ed. 3 has not yet appeared, the best plan will perhaps be for me to cite the relevant decisions of the Cambridge Congress and then to demonstrate how they apply to these two test cases of yours.

Decision I. Art. 51 bis (Brit. Prop. Art. 65; Rec. Syn. p. 73) treating later homonyms as illegitimate was adopted at Cambridge (Report, p. 605).

Decision II. Art. A51 (Brit. Prop. Art. 64; Rec. Syn. p. 71) was adopted at Cambridge (Report, p. 605). The second sentence reads: "The publication of an epithet in an illegitimate combination must not be taken into consideration for purposes of priority."

Decision III. Art. A56 (Brit. Prop. Art. 73; Rec. Syn. p. 81) was adopted at Cambridge (Report, p. 607). It reads as follows: "In cases foreseen in Art. ... the name or epithet to be rejected is replaced by the oldest legitimate name, or (in a combination) by the oldest legitimate epithet which will be in accordance with the Rules. In default of such, a new name or epithet must be chosen. Where a new epithet is required, an author may, if he wishes, adopt an epithet previously given to the group in an illegitimate combination, if there is no obstacle to its employment in the new position or sense."

Dr. A.S. Hitchcock,
Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D.C.,
U.S.A.

Decision IV. Art. A51 (Brit. Prop. Art. 64; Rec. Syn. p.71) was adopted at Cambridge (Report, p. 605).

The second case of illegitimacy included in Art. A51 is: "If it is a binary name published in contravention of Art, that is if its author did not adopt the earliest legitimate epithet available for the group with its particular circumscription, position and rank.

Example: Tetragonolobus Scandalida Scop. (1772) is illegitimate because Scopoli did not adopt the earliest specific epithet available, namely, siliquosus, when he transferred Lotus siliquosus L. (1759) to Tetragonolobus."

Case A. Panicum molle Michx.

1. Panicum molle Michx. (1803). Not P. molle Swartz (1788). P. molle Michx., being a later homonym of the validly published name P. molle Swartz (1788), is illegitimate (Decision I). The epithet molle used by Michaux is not taken into consideration for purposes of priority (Decision II).
2. Panicum Michauxii Poir. (1816). A legitimate name.
3. Eriochloa mollis Kunth (1829). This is treated as a new name proposed by Kunth in 1829, since it has no status as a new combination (see above, under 1). It is illegitimate since Kunth ought to have adopted the earliest legitimate epithet, Michauxii (Decision IV).
4. Eriochloa Michauxii (Poir.) Hitchc. (1908). Legitimate. The correct name for the species under Eriochloa.

Case B. Poa airoides Nutt.

1. Poa airoides Nutt. (1818). Not P. airoides Koel. 1802. Illegitimate, being a later homonym (Decision I). The epithet airoides used by Michaux in 1818 gains no priority thereby (Decision II).
2. Poa Nuttalliana Schult. (1824). A legitimate name.
3. Glyceria airoides A. Gray (1862). Not G. airoides Reichenb. (1829). Illegitimate, being a later homonym (Decision I).
4. Puccinellia airoides Wats. et Coult. (1890). Illegitimate, because Watson and Coulter ought to have adopted the earliest legitimate epithet Nuttalliana (Decision IV).
5. Puccinellia Nuttalliana (Schult.) Hitchc. (1912). Legitimate. The correct name for the species under Puccinellia.

If you will compare cases A and B with those of Cleistochloa subjuncea and Calandrinia polyandra which I have already explained in my memorandum on Cleistochloa subjuncea dated 13th February, 1934, you will find that they are entirely different in one respect. There was no previously published legitimate epithet available when Hubbard chose the name Cleistochloa subjuncea and Bentham chose the name Calandrinia polyandra! Under Decision III they were free, though not obliged, to adopt the epithets subjuncea and polyandra

respectively. But Kunth in 1829 was not free to adopt the epithet mollis under Eriochloa, since there was already available the legitimate epithet Michauxii (1816). Similarly Watson and Coulter were not free in 1890 to adopt the epithet airoides under Puccinellia, since there was already available the legitimate epithet Nuttalliana (1824). The names Eriochloa Michauxii (Poir.) Hitchc. and Puccinellia Nuttalliana (Schult.) Hitchc. are the correct ones because Hitchcock adopted in each case the earliest legitimate epithet available.

(4) As regards proposals for the Amsterdam Congress, I think everyone is waiting till the text of International Rules, ed. 3, appears. The most important subject to be dealt with is that of the "Regulations for determining types." These, in my opinion, should be built on the study of a large number of cases. I may mention my paper in Journ. Bot. 1932, 231, on the type-species of Allantoma, and a note in Kew Bull. 1934, 42, on the type of Ormocarpum Kirkii. It is only by getting experience in solving a large number of cases that we shall be able to formulate satisfactory regulations for the guidance of future workers. I will not fail to keep you informed of any proposals I may make.

(5) Our Acting Librarian, Mr. Nelmes, broke his leg at the end of January and has been away since then, which has thrown an embarrassing amount of work on my shoulders, as I am nominally responsible for the Library since Mr. Skan retired. Hence I find it difficult to spare time for answering questions on nomenclature. This letter has taken me the best part of a day to think out and write.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

J. A. Sprague

Martin's Itinerary

underlined are names found on map

Serra da Lapa = Serra do Cipó. On automobile road from Belo Horizonte to Morro Velho. "Serra da Lapa" probably not more than 20 km from Belo Horizonte.

Stop at Barbacena below São João de Rey

Itumirim E F. Joazeiro near Ituba

Martius Itinerary.

RIO JANEIRO: vicinity of-- S. Anna, west; Catumbi N.W.; Sao Sebastiao = Rio Jan | Ponta do Calabonco, east end of point on which Rio is built Armazem do Sal north end. Ilha Grande, Ilha das Cobras, Ilha de Lagem, Ilha Governador, Ilha raza (grasses thick on these isls) Marambaya, Enchados, Vollegagnon in bay. Corcovado--S.E.; Mato-percos, base of foothills of Corcovado; Valley of Laranjeiras below Corcovado, toward Catile. Caryoca cascade on ascent of Corcovado. Bridge over Sacco d'Alferes, Santa Cruz, Sao Cristavao, W.- Tijuca 4 miles past S. Cristavao on main road- S.S.W. from foot of cascade 200 ft. high, on opposite slope, deep valley,--foot of Gavia, a granite rock close to E. bank of brackish Lake Camorin (Jacarépagua) connected on S. with sea--return by way of plains of Sao Cristavao. Catete, Bota Fogo, bays Santa Cruz, fort on Pico, mt. E side or harbor S. Joao; S. Theodosio, forts N of Sugarloaf. S. Lourenco, mission on bay. Nitherohy Rio Jan bay/PROV. RIO DE JANEIRO Rio Inhumirim, empties into Rio J. bay N. Porto Estrella above mouth at junction of Rio Saracurina. Piedade, 4 m. N. Mandioca, Langsdorff's estate 3376 Paris ft. alt. in Serra de Estrella Organ Mts. Carrego Seco, 2260 Paris ft. alt. N.--Belmonte near Rio Piabauha, mt. rivulet, empt. into Rio Paraiba.--Soumidouro, half day from Paraiba, boundary of Rio Jan. & Minas. Returned to Rio.// LEFT RIO DE JAN. DEC.'8 for SAO PAULO: Campinho, 3 leag. W.; Santa Cruz W.; Sabati-- S. W.- Serra da Ilha Grande, extending to Bay Angra dos Reys.--Taguahy, lake nearby. W into Mts. S. Joao Marcos (50 miles W of Rio)-- Relno S. of Marcos, Rio Pirahy--

Fazenda dos Negreos- [Rio Paraiba R. Paratininga, R. Turbo rise in Serra do Mar--Frequencia of Bananal on hill (S. are several parallel chains of mts. running W--sea) Morro Formosa, third chain, Rio Jan- S. Paulo boundary.

S. PAULO: Barreiro- S. Anna das Areas (Rio Pomba, branch of R. Paraiba), -S- Serra do Paraiba--valley Tacasava--Serra Mantiqueira (runs from Minas S. behind Serra do Mar) Malada--Silveira Tacasava, last summit (going S.W.) of Serra do Mar, S. do Mantiqueira to W.† --Pajol--Rio Iripiriba bet. last spurs of S. do Mar and S. Mantiqueira-- Mineiro--Lorena (= Guaypacari)-Pto da Caxoeira, Pto do Meyra, across R. Paraiba--Guaratingueta in extensive savanna--S.W.--Nossa Senhora Aparecida--[Christmas Eve]--As Taibas--S.S.W.--Pedamhongaba. Parap- itinga, Agoa Preta, Ribeirao da Villa, streams crossed--Greater part of valley of Paraiba is campo with "Gray-green hairy grasses"-- Taubaté on flat hill, "women make mats of large Aristida"--S--Campo grande-- Sahido do Campo--Paranangaba--S. José-Jacarehy (Rio Paraiba turns N)-- Aldea da Escada-- Tarumá --Mogy das Cruces [= Mugy]--Rio Tieté-- Nossa Senhora da Peuha--Sao Paulo--Dec. 31, 1817. // S. Paulo Jan. 1-9, 1818; vicinity of city: city in plain Piratininga. Cubatao, part of Serra do Mar. Paranagna, Cananea, seaports of S. Paulo. Curitiba -S. of city. Jaraguá 8 miles S; Canto Gallo, Swiss colony, Journey Mt. Jaraguá, S. spur of S. Mantiqueira--Jacarehy--Cutia--S. Roque--Sorocaba on Rio Sorocaba,

Sorocaba on Rio Sorocaba, fl. into R. Tietí (Anhembi) campos
 with short grass to S. Joao Ipanema (20 leagues S.S.W. of S. Paulo)
 --N.W. Mt. Araasojava (Guaraso-java) iron mt. 1000 ft., above
 Rio Ipanema--Porto Feliz on Rio Tietí 5½ leag. N.W. of Ypanema. (Rio
 do Pinheiros, R. Jundiahy, R. Capibaú empty into R. Tuté)--Avanhanda-
 vussú and Itapure, waterfalls 7 leag. above junct. Tieté & Parana. Jan.
 10, left Ypanema--N.W. Sorocaba mt. Araasojava--Ytu--N.W. crossed
 Tieté --Jacaré--Jundiahy, extensive mt. plain with Pasp. chrysostachyus--
 Morro de Catetuba, highest point on road--broad valley with mt. Parapixinga
 on E.-- S. Joao de Atibaya (N. several parallel mt. chains)--Boa Vista,
 highest 2500 ft, (Morro de Lopo 3000 ft.)--frontier S. Paulo-- Minas,
 high mts. Morro Grande plains foot of Lopo Mt.

MINAS: Arroyae de Camanducaya--N-- Rosetta--Campinha--mt chains
 covered with campos--Estiva--Rio Mandu -- Villa Mandu--Caldas da
 Raniha sulphur spring [Poças de Caldas]-- Rio Servo--S. Vicente--S.
 Anna de Sapucahy--fazenda Sta Barbara, fine grass plain-- Lavras, Rio
 S apucahy--valley with Serra de Paciencia on right & Serra S. Gonzalo on
 left--Villa S. Gonzalo N.N.E. of S. Barbara-- Villa Campaúha (Villa
 da Princesa da Beira)--4 leagues N.W. of S. Gonzalo in comarca Rio das
 Mortes. [Feb. 14, 1818]--Arraial do Rio Verde, on Rio Verde--Rio do
 Peixa, near Fazenda S. Fé, comes spur of Serro Mautiqueira--4 miles
 N of Rio Peixa, Campo Bello (here road to Villa de S. Joao do Principe
 divides into 2 branches, the W. going by Boa Vista, Brambinho, &
 Arraial das Lavras de Funil; E leads through Mts. Martius took E road.]

Corrego dos Piuheiros (summit of rock)--Capella de S. Antonio--
Fazenda de Parapitinga $\frac{1}{2}$ league from Corrego dos Pinheros, at foot of
Serra Branca--[to left mt. of Capevary, to right Terra de Ingahy, both
parallel to Serra Branca from S.S.W. and S. W. to N.N.E & NE. all
branching out, nearly at right angles to Serra de Mantiqueira, the main
range in Minas, covered with campos--3-4000 ft. with shallow valleys--
Serra das Lettras a few miles off rich botanizing. Rio Ingahy (joins
R. Capevary & flows into Rio Grande)-- Road to S. Joao del Rey goes
N.N.E. over Mt. of Capevary--Rio Grande (source of which is in Mt.
Juruoca) cataract, Ponte Nova, bridge above cataract, frontier custom
house.

[SYSTEM OF RIVERS (EMPTYING INTO R. GRANDE) & R. PARAUAHYLA
DESCEND FROM MTS. E, SERRA MANTIQUEIRA; N.E. SERRA NEGRA, DA CANASTRA,
DA MARCELLA & DOS CRISTAES, form boundary between this & R. SAN FRANCISCO.]
From crossing of Rio Grande--N.E. are hills connecting Serra de Capevary
& Serra de Viruna--Fazenda Vittoria-- NNE over rounded mts. (not wooded)
connecting main branches of Serra Mantiqueira that run from SE & NW--
Rio das Mortes-- Morro de Bom-fein, last pf the high mts.--S. Joao d'El
Rey (Villa do Rio das Mortes) at foot of mt. Lenheiro, ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile from
R. das Mortes) & on Rio Tijuco--NE on west slope of Serra do S. Jozé--
town of S. Jozé-- fazenda Canduahy--Lagoa Doirado (from Joao d'El Rey
to Lag. Doirada dry campos)-- chapel of S. Eustachio--fazenda Camaboao--
crossed R. Paraopeba [to left mts. of Camaboao, then Serra Negra
side spurs of Serra de Congonhas which lies to west of route-- crossed
R. Congonhas flowing west.--Morro de Solidade--Arraial das Congonhas

do Campo--highest part called Chapada because flat-topped--NNE 3 leagues is faz. Jozé Correa--Rodeio--Serra de Oiro Branco--Morro de Gravier, a continuation of Serra do Oiro Branco,--descending to Fazenda Capao-- Faz. Lana--Itacolumi-- Trepui - Villa Rica Feb. 28--Villa Rica [Ouro Preto] built on 2 hills on E slope of Oiro Preto (= Do Carmo)

// Vicinity of Villa Rica: Itacolumi, highest summit of Sa. Oiro Pretr. S slopes of which, with Morro de Villa Rica form narrow Valley, Villa Rica. To reach summit cross Rib. Oiro Preto. Itanbira, ironstone mt. with 2 peaks; Coche d'Agua; Lavras Novas; Serra do Carassa; Corrego do Vinho, a spring. Congonhas, Capao; faz. Laranjal; faz. Pires; De Prata 5 lea. N.W. of Capao. Cujabeira. Ribeirao d Oiro Preto- Morro de Villa Rica, (gold mines) runs W to W along valley of Ribeirao de Oiro Preto to Villa Passagem. Caxoeira 2 leagues from Villa Rico-- Mesquita--

SET OUT TO SEE INDIAN TRIBES [ANTHROPOPHAGI?] Mar. 31.--hamlet of Taccoral--descending-- Passagem 1 league from Villa Rica.- (Morro S. Antonio) crossed Ribeirao do Carmo (Rib- do Oiro Preto) ascended mt. --flat valley below is Cicade de Mariana [neighboring mines at Morro de S. Anna]--NE over steep mt. which is projection of Itacolumi--Fazenda Ourives--descended to Rio Mainaide which flows into Rio Doce. -- descended to valley--fazendas of Oiro Fino-- Dos Cristaes--of Coronel Texeira.--Ribeirao do Bacalhao--S. Anna do Ferros (= Barra do Bacalhao. Ribeirao do Bacalhao; Rio Turbo here join Rio Piranga which flows NE & joins Rib. do Carnio (Rib. Oiro Preto) After junction Rio Doce

Venda das duas Irmãs sandy gravel ground at junction of Rio Turbo
& Rio Piranga-- Faz. Capella de S. Rita (enter region of Serro de
Mar) crossed Serra do S. Geraldo--descending overlooked vast forest
bounded to S. W. by Serra da Onça--wide plain between these 2 mt. chains--
Presidio de S. Joao Baptista center of government of Coroados-- Left
for Faz. Guidowald 5 leagues south of S. Joao Baptista Apr. 10 Aldea
do Morro Grande- Guidowald-- on west slope Serra da Onça, part of Serra
do Mar. Rio Xipotó rises near, flows N of fazenda and into Rio da
Pomba. // *Return* Arr. de S. José Barboza, Sitio, S. Rita, Ouro fino, Mariana
ad Ouro fino, Mariana ad Ouro Preto (21. IV.) *Apr 21*, adscensus montis Itacolumi,
Capão, Faz. Laranjal, Faz. Pires, Prata, Chapada, Serra de Deus te livre
(da Solidade), Morro de Gravier, Ouro Preto, Morro de Villa Rica, Corrego
d'Andrada, Rio das Velhas, Antonio Pereira, Arr. do Bento Rodrigues, *1818*
Inficionado, Serra de Caraca, Hospicio da Mai dos Homens, Inficionado,
Cata Preta, Arr. do Bento Rodrigues, Ouro Preto *Apr 22* (28. IV. ad initium V).
Dein Serra da Caxoeira, Bandeirinha, Arr. de S. Antonio da Casa branca,
Rio das Pedras, Faz. Coxé d'agoa, S. Antonio de cima, S. Rita, Sabará,
Morro de Valerio, Caeté (Rainha), Serra de Piedade, S. João do Morro
grande, Cocaes, Faz. Cabo d'Agosta, Faz. Tanguê, Rio das Onças, Serra da
Itambé, Arr. do Rio do Peixe, Morro do Gaspar Soares, Corrego das
Lages, Soumidoiro Arr. da S. Conceição, Rio de S. Antonio, Serra Coati,
Onça, Bom Sucesso, Taparoca, Arr. Tapinhoacanga, Faz. Donna Roza, Faz. Rio
Rio do Peixe, Villa do Principe, Rancho das tres Barras, Arr. Milho
Verde, Vão, Faz. Palmital, Rio Jequetinhonha, Tejuco (Diamantina), Lavra
das Picas, Bandeirinha, Currallinho, Rib. do Inferno, Serviço Matta Matta,
Serviço dos Calderões, adscensus montis Itambé da Villa (5. VI.). Dein
a Tejuco ad Serra de Mentanha, Arr. do Rio Manzo, Cangicas, Capão Grosso,
Diamant
Mentanha *Manzo*

Lavras
da Pindaíba, Burití, Faz. Pe do Morro, Rib. de S. Domingos, Columbi,
Arr. de Barreiras, Rib. Curralinho, Rio Arassuahy, Rio Itamarandiba,
Piedade, Villa Bom Sucesso (Fanado), Bem Posto, Quartel do Alto dos
Boys, 13. VI. ad Arr. da Chapada, Agoa-Suja, Arr. Sucuriuh d'acima, Agoada
Nova, Morro de Agoada Nova, Gupiara (Calhao), Corr. de S. Anna, S. Domingos,
4. VII. iter ultra Faz. de S. Joaquim, trans Rio Jequetinho, Porto dos
Angicos in Sertão ad Morro Retondo, Munbucas, Bananal, Serra do Grão Mogol,
Itacambirussú, Faz. Congonhas do Campo, Faz. Joaquim Pereira, Arr. de
Formigas (12.--17. VII.), Serra de Vicente (Cabeceira do Rio dos Boys),
Rib. Riachão, Contendas (per tres hebdomades), Campos Geraes de S. Felipe,
Faz. Tamanduá (12. VIII.), Tapera, Rio S. Francisco, Faz. Capão, Faz.
Mangahi, Pedras da Cruz (de baixo), Porto de Salgado, trans Rio S. Fran-
cisco ad Brejo de Salgado (usque 1. IX.), Serra de Salgado, mons Itabira-
sava, Faz. Sumidouro, Rio das Pedras, Serra das Araras, Sete Lagoas, Agoa
Doce, Rib. Patos, Rib. dos Boys, Yhá, Rio Caranhonha, Vão do Paranán, Faz.
do Rio Fermoze, Rib. Paratinga, Contagem de S. Maria, civit. Goyaz Faz.
de S. Roque, Serra do Meio, civit. Minas Geraes Contagem de S. Maria, Faz.
do Rio Fermoze, Rib. Juquery, Rio Fermoze, ultra Caranhonha prov. Bahia
(olim ad Pernambuco pertin.) Arr. Caranhonha (usque 24. IX.) trans Rio
S. Francisco ad Malhada, Faz. Curralinho, Faz. Pe da Serra, Serra dos Montes
Altos, Faz. Carnaibas, Paxaú, Serra da Gamelleira, Serra de Cayteté, Hospicio,
Cayteté (Villa nova do Principe), Faz. Joazeiro, Faz. da Lagoa d'Aguda,
Serra de Joazeiro, Faz. Tapera, Villa Velha, Rio Brumado, Serra do Rio de
Contas, Villa do Rio de Contas (usque 17. X.), Serra da Villa Velha,
Morro Retondo, Rib. Brumadinho, Caza de Telha, Faz. Secca, Serra das Leges,
Rib. Peruaguacuzinho, Sincorá, Serra de Sincorá, Faz. Carabatos, Olho d'Agoa,

Rib. Jacaré, Arr. de Maracás, Faz. Rio Secco, Tapera, Villa da Pedra

Branca, Curralinho, Genipapo, Salgado, Catingas, Torto, Rio Paraguassú,

Porto de S. Feliz, Villa de Cachoeira, Engenho da Ponte (7. XI.), Itapar-

ica, Bahia (10. XI.--11. XII.), navi ad Ilheos, Rio Fundão, Rio Itahype, 188

Almada, Lagoa de Almada, Villa de S. Pedro de Alcantara (As Ferradas).

From Silveiras



GROUP OF SOUTH AMERICAN MARSH DEER

Hall of American Mammal Habitat Groups (Hall 16)

Marshall Field Brazilian Expedition, 1926. Taxidermy by Leon L. Pray. Background by Charles A. Corwin

From Silveiras



GROUP OF SOUTH AMERICAN MARSH DEER
Hall of American Mammal Habitat Groups (Hall 16)
Marshall Field Brazilian Expedition, 1926. Taxidermy by Leon L. Pray. Background by Charles A. Corwin

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or date, located in the lower right quadrant of the page.

Nats. of Brazil

1

Azulhas Negras, Itatiaia 2794
Bandeira syenite

Pyrineas in Goyaz, 2590 m

Copacabana Minas 2798 m. feldspar-
greiss

Serra do P. de Agua (Monte Agua, Minas) 2798 m

~~Felds~~

Monte Agua, except Itatiaia
is feldspar mostly greiss.

Lower part of quartzite
to 2000 m. : Quercus
Branco, Itacoluma, Retotal (Copa-
cabana), Remontado

Quercus f. is in lower feldspar
is more of the feldspar
quartzite.

Therian Itatiaia less rich than that
of Cipó, Caracá or Brimantia.
Campos de Jordão, in Mantiqueira
often less than Itacolomi, Ibt.
sp. 2.

For botany, high + sandy campos
practically campos de guller

Climate of ants not well known
for want of continuous records.

Reina Mantiqueira fruit
out of Europe plants, affl. from
Ch. near the best place - affl.
on Itatiaia.

Rainy & dry seasons much less
marked at high altitudes.

Go to falls of Afonso in Rio S.
Francisco. Go from Pernambuco city to
Garanhuns on end of line; there take
auto line to falls.

Cold windy foggy weather any
time of year in mts called
corrubiana in Minas. Heights
are paradise in settled weather &
inferno frio during corrubiana.

Serra do Caparaó, ^(quais) between For
Espírito Santo & Minas - nearest
city Muniz Freire, Esp. Santo.

[Porto Mascarenhas on Rio do
foot of Serra Espigão on Ry from
city Espírito Santo, looks good]

Take Ry around falls to Jatoba on
Rio S. Francisco and then boat
up river to Petrolina-Joaquim.

(1)

(*) supper part party, little value for
a guide.

[Use Bono for furniture paint]

Schwacke collected in Caparaó

Highest point of Caparaó is
Pico da Bandeira, - another
to north is Pico da Chibata.

~~East~~ West of P. Bandeira is
P. do Cristal, in Minas. Goes down
to 4407 suddenly. Any season
may have frost. Ice in June July.

At higher altitudes are Campos do Caparaó.
These have been over for pasture.

No longer dense but vegetation is
short. Low in height, + ground
dries out cold water. Most
interesting flora of Caparaó is that
of Campos with *Chusquea purpurea* &
C. baccifera Silver.

Collected Chusquea

~~can place~~ Chuquibambilla ~~is~~
~~is~~ D. anthonia montana
(also from Laguna Neb). Chuquibambilla
begin at 1600 meters

~~At fork near foot of mts~~
Popular belief that there is
an enchanted lake where is
a grass ~~with~~ ~~offspring~~ of
~~rice grass~~ in gold instead
of ~~in~~ ~~earth~~ in whose
rocks are found gold instead
of earth.

Sr. Vicente Versmellon
Cajamarca

Cajamarca - Pico de Bandera

2.884

Aguilón Negro (black finches)

highest point of Huastaca 2824.

highest peak of Pico 2830.

around peak Pico

cold & snow in summer in Feb.

7900 ft - 22° F lowest

Saccharum ~~Sanctus de Freitas~~
Macieras de Lima. ~~Blatata~~ (who kept
Temp. record)

Ocasnatura + occurrity 6
Stambe 18/6 200. - grape cult.

Vaccaria 870

Chaparral do Sol

São José de Almeida

Itacolumy 1.752

Nelson de Azevedo
- a Terra Muneira

Princípio de Mello & Comp
Rio 1923

ESCOLA SUPERIOR DE AGRICULTURA
E
VETERINARIA
— DO —

Estado de Minas Geraes

VIÇOSA

Viçosa, Minas Geraes.

Sep't 18, 1924.

Mrs. Agnes Chase,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Chase:

Your letter of Aug. 22 " reached us on Sep't 14".
I am replying by return mail to let you know that we are in touch
by correspondence. If I wait till the next boat the letter would
probably get to Washington after you had sailed.

I think your best method of handling the matter is
to prepare the letters of introduction to American families and
mail them to the American Consul, No 109, Av. Rio Branco, Rio
de Janeiro, with instructions to hold them for you until you call
for them, about March or April. Apparently from your itinerary,
we will be back at Viçosa when you get this far south.

When you get into the highlands of Brazil you will
have a gay time getting oriented. A lot of the locality names
and even names of serras have changed since Martius's time. For
instance, at present, the old residents in what Martius calls the
Serra da Lapa are absolutely ignorant of what the name stands for.
In a more or less general way it is covered by the name of Serra
do Cipó. When you get into the region around Lavras you will be
in the highlands north west of Rio de Janeiro. When you get to
Bello Horizonte you will be more or less central to a large region
covered by Martius. The Lagoa Santa to which you refer is doubt-
less the one near which Pedro Lund is buried. This can be easily
reached from Bello Horizonte and at Lagoa Santa there is a good
hotel conducted by an English family. It is only about sixty or
seventy kilometers from Bello Horizonte and can be reached by a good
automobile road. It is a favorite picnicing place for Bello Hor-
izontians.

When you strike Viçosa you will be in a region that
is almost untouched either by foreigners or by nationals.

One of the best works that you have probably already
browsed over but in case you have not, you should see, is Col.
Burton's "The Highlands of Brazil". Altho it was published nearly
seventy years ago you will find it today one of the best pieces of
information on this region.

We are asking our daughter, Effie, who lives at
Gainesville, Florida, under the "assumed" name of Mrs. Robert T.
Hargrave, to ~~xxxx~~ loan you Vols. I and II of "Memorias chorogra-
ficas" by Alvaro A. da Silveira. In case you do not have time to
cull from them what you find of special value before sailing, you
can take them with you and have them on the high seas, and return

Autographed and sent to Mrs. Chase by the author of the letter, the 18th of September 1924.

wrote

them when you get back to Washington. I would suggest that you also write to Effie, as our letters to the States are sometimes considerably delayed in transit. If she could lend you her knowledge of Portuguese at the same time, you would find it of great service. I doubt whether she can be induced to part with it.

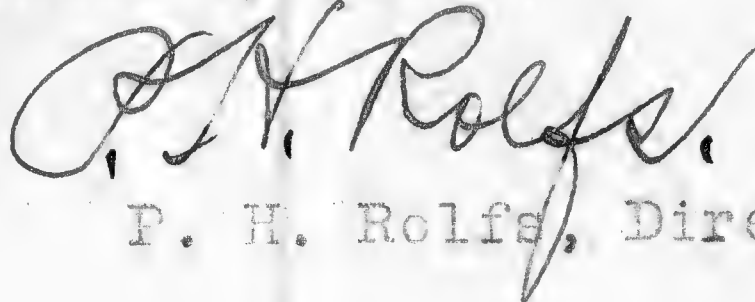
// Apparently from a map distributed by the "Irving National Bank" (New York) you can reach Joazeiro by rail from São Salvador. And apparently also by water from Sergipe. But the Serra do Rancador would probably take more time than you have at your disposal.

When you get as far south as Rio de Janeiro, you will undoubtedly hear considerable about Pico ~~Itatiaia~~ Itatiaia, which is on the boundary between Minas and São Paulo. Also the wonders of the flora of Campos Jordão, but these have been so frequently combed by botanists and pseudo botanists that it seems to me that it would be more profitable to take Pico das Bandeiras, which is also claimed to be the highest peak, but lies a very considerable distance to the north of Rio de Janeiro. It is far less known because there has been very little incentive for private exploitation. This peak is located between Minas Geraes and Espírito Santo. It is not at all difficult to reach and explore by those who know how.

Dr. Lisboa was just in, and he says that ~~an~~ an automobile road is being built from Bello Horizonte to Morro Velho, passing by the Serra do Cipó, which appears to be a part of region formerly known as the Serra da Lapa. From this I imagine that a part of the region known as the Serra da Lapa can be seen from Bello Horizonte and is probably not more than twenty kilometers away.

Trusting that this letter will catch you before you get out of Washington, I am,

Very sincerely yours,



PHR:C

P. H. Rolfs, Director.

Estado de Minas Geraes

VIÇOSA

Viçosa, Minas Geraes.

Oct. 16, 1924.

Mrs. Agnes Chase,
American Consulate,
Rio de Janeiro.

My dear Mrs. Chase:

Your letter of Sep't 23" reached us on Oct. 10".

It seems to me that your most economical way of handling the expedition will be to take up Pernambuco and Bahia first, that being the more tropical region, it is likely to be farther advanced. At the present time, up here at Viçosa there is only a minor showing of grasses. Doubtless those that are present would be very interesting specimens. Then as the season advances you can work southward and undoubtedly find a lot of very fine collecting in each of the localities. February, March and April are the months when it seems to me the largest number of species are in good condition for collecting in the "highland" region.

At Recife, Pernambuco there are two young North Americans who are probably not on the list that you have from Washington. Mr. R. M. Dickey, a Texan, and Mr. Chas. A. Soper. These are both with the Singer Sewing Machine Co., and in this way you can easily get in contact with them. Mr. Dickey was formerly employed in the Department of Agriculture of Minas Geraes, doing what amounted to County Agent work in the United States. They are both of them nice young men and trust worthy. We are writing them, telling them that you are expecting to be up there. You will find that they will be willing and able to give you much assistance in getting started.

Mr. J. C. Putnam is with the Singer Company also, but his headquarters are in Rio. He is on the road a great deal and so there is no certainty of meeting him. His sister was for one year at the head of the Methodist Missionary School at Bello Horizonte. Since that time she has spent a year in the States and is now at Riberão Preto, Estado de São Paulo, teaching in the Methodist Missionary School there. Mr. Putnam's Rio address is 63 Ouvidor, with the Singer Company.

Mr. W. E. Embry, 109 Av. Rio Branco, American Commercial Attaché, is a graduate of the Fla. University, and will be glad to do anything for you he can.

About two blocks away from the Hotel Estrangeiros is the Collegio Bennett. There you will find Miss Ferguson, Miss Maude Mathis, and Miss Perkinson. The latter is the head of the Woman's Missionary work in Brasil, of the Methodist Church. I would suggest that you ask Miss Perkinson to give you the names and addresses of the missionaries and other Methodist ladies in the localities you are likely to visit.

Miss Helen Vogler is conducting ^{y.W.C.A.} a cafeteria, at Largo Carioca 11. This is very close to the Avenida Rio Branco, just back of the Hotel Avenida.

At Juiz de Fora there is a Methodist School known as "O Granberry". Rev. W. H. Moore is Director (President), and naturally is very much occupied with his work. I am giving you a note of introduction to Rev. Chas. A. Long, who is Presiding Elder of the Carangola District, but lives at Juiz de Fora. As Mr. Long traverses practically all of this portion of the Zona da Mata he can give you lots of local and valuable information in regard to ways of getting around and doubtless give you some letters to families in localities you wish to visit. Mrs. Long makes many of the trips with Mr. Long so she also is quite well acquainted with the inhabitants of the district. Among our acquaintances they are most certain to be able to help you in the way of getting hotel accommodations or rooming place and board. There are quite a number of people in Juiz de Fora who speak English, so you will have less difficulty in that direction than when you get farther into the interior. Two other American teachers at O Granberry are Mr. Weaver and Mr. Carr.

From Juiz de Fora, I think you had best make your way over to Lavras. When you get over there you will find a whole bunch of people who not only can, but will be anxious, to help you. The Presbyterian School known as the "Escola Evangelica" is located there. Dr. Gammon, a Virginian, is Director of the Escola. Prof. Hunnicutt, a Georgian, is Director of the Escola Agricola de Lavras, a part of the Esc. Evan. Dr. Roberts is in charge of the Veterinary Department and was formerly professor in the North Carolina Agricultural College. Prof. Wheelock is from Iowa. Prof. Knight is also from Iowa, and has studied in Wisconsin. Miss Tannehill is in charge of the Ladies' work at the Escola Evan.

Rev. J. Marion Nydenstricker is located at Oliveira, about half a day's ride by train from Lavras, on the way to Bello Horizonte. This would be a nice locality to visit en route, if you can make good connections. I think the Nydenstrickers, and the Davis family are probably the only North Americans at Oliveira. Mrs. Davis is a daughter of Dr. Gammon.

At Bello Horizonte you will find a number of persons who can be of service to you. Dr. Daniel de Carvalho, the Secretary of Agriculture, speaks good English, and is a very wide awake young man. You will be able to talk to him very easily without an interpreter. Dr. Alvaro Silveira is probably the best Systematic Botanist we have in Minas. Unfortunately he has not given much attention to the classification of grasses, but I believe he has described some eighty odd species of "Eriocaulaceae". He speaks and understands very little English. It would pay you to get an interpreter and talk with him as he has botanized in practically all of the nooks and corners you want to visit.

There are two missionary schools at Bello Horizonte.

-3-

(Collegio Isabelle Hendrix, Rua Espirito Santo, 605)

The Methodist, Miss Emma Christine, Directora, and the Baptist School, known as Collegio Baptista, on the edge of the city. F. A. R. Morgan is the Director. Miss Christine and her associates, Miss Jarrett, Miss Morgan, and Miss Johnson, will be able to help you in getting located. And doubtless be able to help you in the way of getting an interpreter when you need one. If they know when you are coming, some one of them will doubtless meet you at the station and have them to secure your room before, ^{otherwise} the hotels would be pretty certain to "be sorry that they were full". The good ladies at the Collegio Isabelle Hendrix will be unable to help you very much in the way of telling you where to go or how to get to your collecting grounds. The public park, right in the city, is a pretty good place for a start. Then for a little longer excursion in the direction of the "Pico", offers some very good collecting. You can take a carriage to the Caixa de Agua and then branch off to the right, and find some pretty good grass flora after you get through the small timber. Or by following the bridle path until you come to the Morro Velho fence, and then turning to the right you will find quite a little stuff. Another good excursion is out to "Acaba Mundo", in the direction of Lagoa Secca, practically all of this distance can be done with a carriage. In almost every direction around Bello Horizonte you will find good grass collecting as soon as you get out of the matto and get into what is called the campo, (scattering trees with no shrubby undergrowth.).

Mr. F. A. R. Morgan is conducting more or less of a farm in connection with the Collegio Baptista. The bondé "Florista" running in the direction of the station ^(railway) takes you right by the Collegio Baptista. Mr. Morgan is a very busy man but will be able to give you some time to help you in your investigations. Mr. J. R. Allen is out of town a good deal, but if he happens to be in town will help you in a good many ways. He is a traveling evangelist and knows much of the matto region quite well from that standpoint. Mr. O. P. Maddox also is a traveling evangelist and likewise knows the matto region quite well.

Two Brazilian ladies, first straight good friends of ours, that speak English quite well are Dona Amelia ~~Monteiro~~ Monteiro, and Dona Ignacia Guimaraes. The latter spent two years at Nashville and would be delighted to talk to some one fresh from the United States. Incidentally, you should make it a point to meet one or both of these ladies very soon after you arrive ~~it~~, because it would be decidedly to your advantage. They belong to the best families of Bello Horizonte and an acquaintance with them would assure the natives that you were not entirely "demented". Incidentally I might mention that all of the men I have mentioned have wives, and some of them good large families.

Lagoa Santa can be easily reach by automobile from Bello Horizonte. This is where Pedro Lund is buried, and where he did a great deal of collecting. There is an English family there, that keep a hotel. Miss Lucy Bello Morgan or Dona Amelia Monteiro can tell you about the hotel and the proprietor. I do not know the name. The region around Lagoa Santa is more or less a campo formation.

(Rua Pousa Alegre 602)

By the time you get through with Bello Horizonte and environs, we expect to be back from the States, and then you can take in the Vigosa region. It appears to me that there is a better grass flora here than in the other regions that you have visited. However, my observations are merely those of an amateur. You should give yourself considerable time for this region as it appears to be a large floral region that has not yet received much attention from ^{of grasses} real botanists. Of course Dr. Bailey made a collection here and Dr. Alvaro Silveira has also been here but his interests have been with other families.

We are enclosing a number of letters of introduction to various people, so that you will have some contact in all of the places I have mentioned. Maybe after you get into your work we will have a chance to exchange correspondence. When you come to Vigosa, we shall want you to stay at our house, so that you can have the best facilities the region offers for collecting and drying specimens.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,



P. H. Relfs, Director.

PHR:C

American Grasses (incl. introduced species)
not in Herb. Calif. Acad. Sci., 1945.

-1-

Aegilops

cylindrica

Agropyron

albicans
griffithsii
semicostatum
trichophorum
vulpinum

Agrostis

bakeri
blasdalei
hendersoni
nigra
pallens

Alopecurus

creticus
saccatus

Amphicarpum

muhlenbergianum

Andropogon

cabanisii
campyloracheus
divergens
exaristatus
longiberbis
maritimus
perangustatus
subtenuis
tracyi
wrightii

Anthoxanthum

gracile

Aristida

condensata
curtisii
floridana
gyrans

Aristida (cont'd)

patula
ramosissima
rhizomophora
simpliciflora
tenuispica

Avena

byzantina
hookeri
nuda

Bouteloua

eludens

Brachiaria

extensa

Bromus

aleutensis
secalinus

Calamagrostis

bolanderi
californica
canadensis
macouniana
crassiglumis
densa
foliosa
lactea
perplexa
porteri

Calamovilfa

curtisii

Cenchrus

barbatus

Chloris

chloridea
floridana
latisquamea
preiurii
subdolichostachya
texensis

Coridochloa

Cortaderia

rudiuscula
selloana

Ctenium

floridanum

Cymbopogon

citratus

Digitaria

floridana
gracillima
panicea
pauciflora
serotina
simpsoni
subcalva
texana
villosa

Echinochloa

paludigena

Elymus

ambiguus
strigosus
condensatus
pubens
flavescens
giganteus
hirtiflorus
salina
virginicus
australis
intermedius
submuticus

Eragrostis

acuta
frankii
brevipes
lutescens
spicata
suaveolens
swalleni
tracyi

Erianthus

ravennae
strictus

Eriochloa

michauxii
procera

Festuca

dasyclada
ligulata
rubra
commutata
heterophylla
lanuginosa
sororia

Glyceria

arkansana
erecta
otisii

Gymnopogon

chapmanianus

Gynerium

sagittatum

Hordeum

adscendens
montanense

Hyparrhenia

rufa

Leptochloa

chloridiformis

Lolium

strictum
subulatum

Luziola

bahiensis
peruviana

Manisuris

altissima
tesselata
tuberculosa

Muhlenbergia

arsenei
brachyphylla
curtisetosa
dubia
glabriflora
involuta
lindheimeri
longiligula
sylvatica

Neyraudia

reynaudiana

Oryzopsis

hendersoni

Panicum

aculeatum
annulum
arenicoloides
bartowense
breve
calliphyllum
chapmani
combsii
concinnius
curtifolium
deamii
flavovirens
glabrifolium
havardii
hillmani
languidum
malaccon
mattamuskeetense
neuranthum
nudicaule
ovinum
pampinosum
patentifolium
perlongum
polycaulon
pseudopubescens
scoparioides
shastense
sphagnicola
tenue

Pappaphorum

mucronulatum

Paspalum

acuminatum
bifidum
dissectum
giganteum
hartwegianum
minus
monostachyum
paucispicatum
rigidifolium
supinum

Pennisetum

macrostachyum

Poa

curta
involuta
languida
lettermani
macroclada
paludigena
paucispicula
tracyi
wolfii

Polypogon

australis

Puccinellia

rupestris

Reimarochloa

oligostachya

Saccharum

ciliare

Sacciolepis

Setaria

nigrirostris
villosissima

Sorghastrum

secundum

Spartina

bakeri

Sphenopholis

filiformis

Sporobulus

macrus
teretifolius
tharpii

Stipa

avenacioides
curvifolia
latiglumis
porteri

Tragus

berteronianus

Triodia

buckleyana
congesta
drummondii
eragrostoides

Trisetum

aureum
melicoides
montanum
pennsylvanicum

Triticum

compactum
polonicum
spelta

Uniola

paniculata

~~Willkommia~~

~~sermentosa~~

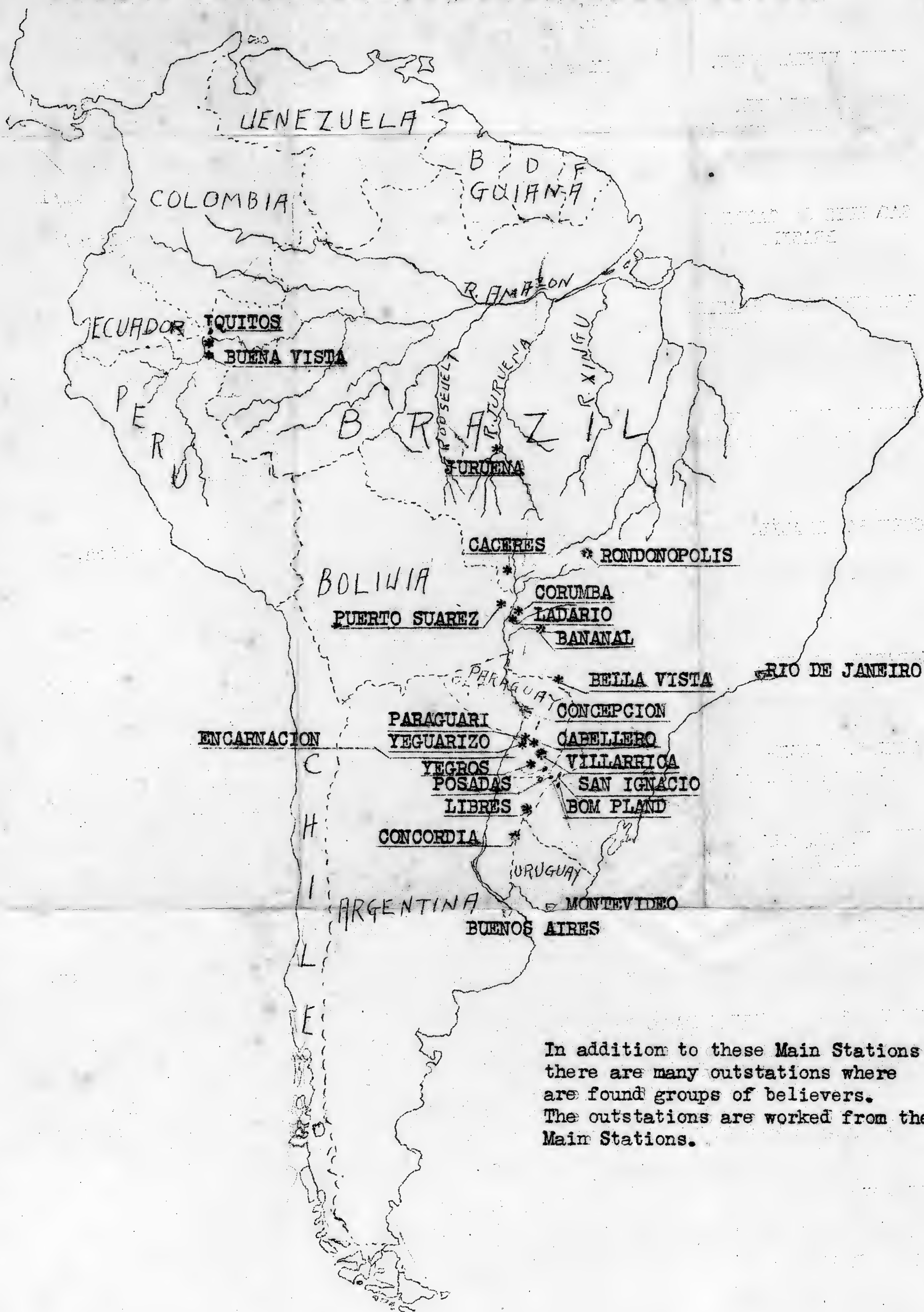
Zizania

texana

Zizianopsis

microstachya

SOUTH AMERICA
Showing Stations of
INLAND SOUTH AMERICA MISSIONARY UNION.



In addition to these Main Stations there are many outstations where are found groups of believers. The outstations are worked from the Main Stations.

(See other side for Names and Addresses of Missionaries.)

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MISSIONARIES.

* ON FURLOUGH.
N.B.—Rio, Montevideo, Buenos Aires are not Stations, but are only shown as Port Cities.

STATION.	MISSIONARIES.	ADDRESS.
IQUITOS, PERU.	Rev. and Mrs. A. Battray Hay *Mr. and Mrs. John MacD. MacKinnon Mr. and Mrs. Erwin H. Lauriault	Mision Evangelica Casilla 156, Iquitos, Peru. (via Belem. Same as Iquitos.
BUENA VISTA, PERU.	Miss Olive E. Roberts.	
JURUENA, BRAZIL. (Nhambiquara Indians)	Rev. and Mrs. Arthur F. Tylee Mr. Albert E.W. McDowell Mr. and Mrs. William E. Hasker Miss Mildred P. Kratz, R. N.	(c/o Messrs Mattoso Mattos (Caixa 29, (Guyaba, (Matto Grosso, Brazil.
SAO LUIZ de CACHERES BRAZIL.	Mr. Chas. W.J. Harris	(Missao Evangelica, (Sao Luiz de Caceres, (Matto Grosso, Brazil.
RONDONOPOLIS, BRAZIL. (Bororo Indians)	Rev. and Mrs. Daniel Thomas Mr. Alex. L. Hatcheson	(Missao Evangelica, (Rondonopolis, (via Guyaba, (Matto Grosso, Brazil.
PUERTO SUAREZ, BOLIVIA. (Chiquitano Indians)	Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Decker Mr. George T. Eaight Miss Alice Nyboer Miss Helen O. Weld	(Iglesia Evangelica, (Puerto Suarez, (Bolivia. (
CORUMBA, BRAZIL.	Rev. and Mrs. Isaac W. Clark *Mr. E. W. Halverson Rev. Thos. C. Lindores Miss La Reine E. Lyon, R. N. Miss Elmer A. Orphal	(Missao Evangelica, (Caixa 28, (Corumba, (Matto Grosso, (Brazil.
LADARIO, BRAZIL.	Rev. Edward Haugh	(Caixa de Correio 28, (Corumba, Matto Grosso, (Brazil.
BANANAL, BRAZIL. (Terena Indians.)	Mr. and Mrs. William Hunrichs Miss C. Cameron	(Visconde de Taunay, (Bananal, Miranda, (Matto Grosso, Brazil.
BELLA VISTA, BRAZIL & PARAGUAY.	Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Diem	(Mision Evangelica, (Bella Vista, Brazil. (via Concepcion.
CONCEPCION, PARAGUAY.	*MR. E. W. White Mrs. E. W. White Miss Alma Huelllein	(Mision Evangelica, (Casilla 9, Concepcion, (Paraguay. (via Asuncion.
CARELLERO & YEGUARIZO, PARA.	Native Pastors.	
PARAGUARI, PARAGUAY.	Rev. George Jennings.	(Mision Evangelica, (Paraguari, Paraguay.
COM PLANO, ITRES & CONCORDIA, ARGENTINE.	Native Pastors.	
VILLARRICA, PARAGUAY.	Mr. and Mrs. B.G. Fay Miss Lena B. Hawkins Miss Gertrude E. Tamson	(Mision Evangelica, (Casilla 32, (Villarrica, Paraguay.
YEGROS, PARAGUAY.	Miss Anabel Case Miss Mary M. Hamilton	(Mision Evangelica, (Yegros, Paraguay.
ENCARNACION, PARAGUAY.	Rev. and Mrs. John Wilson	(Mision Evangelica, (Encarnacion, Paraguay.
SAN IGNACIO, ARGENTINE	Mr. and Mrs. James Cunningham	(Mision Evangelica, (San Ignacio, (Misiones, Argentina.
POSADAS, ARGENTINE. (HEADQUARTERS & TOWN)	Rev. and Mrs. John Hay Misses Helen M. Hay & Selma J. Nelson & Mr. J. E. O'Shanahan	(Casa Matriz, Itaru, (Casilla 11, Posadas, (Misiones, Argentina.

St Hilaire, Voyage dans les provinces
Saint Paul & St Catherine Paris 1851
pt 4 Voy Interieur du Bresil
LC

pt 2 Voy Secteur des Diamans et
Littoral du Bresil 1833

pt 3 Goyaz 1847

pt 1 Rio de Janeiro et Minas Geraes
1830

St Hilaire accompanied Duc de Luxembourg
Gouv, ambassador of France to Brazil 1816



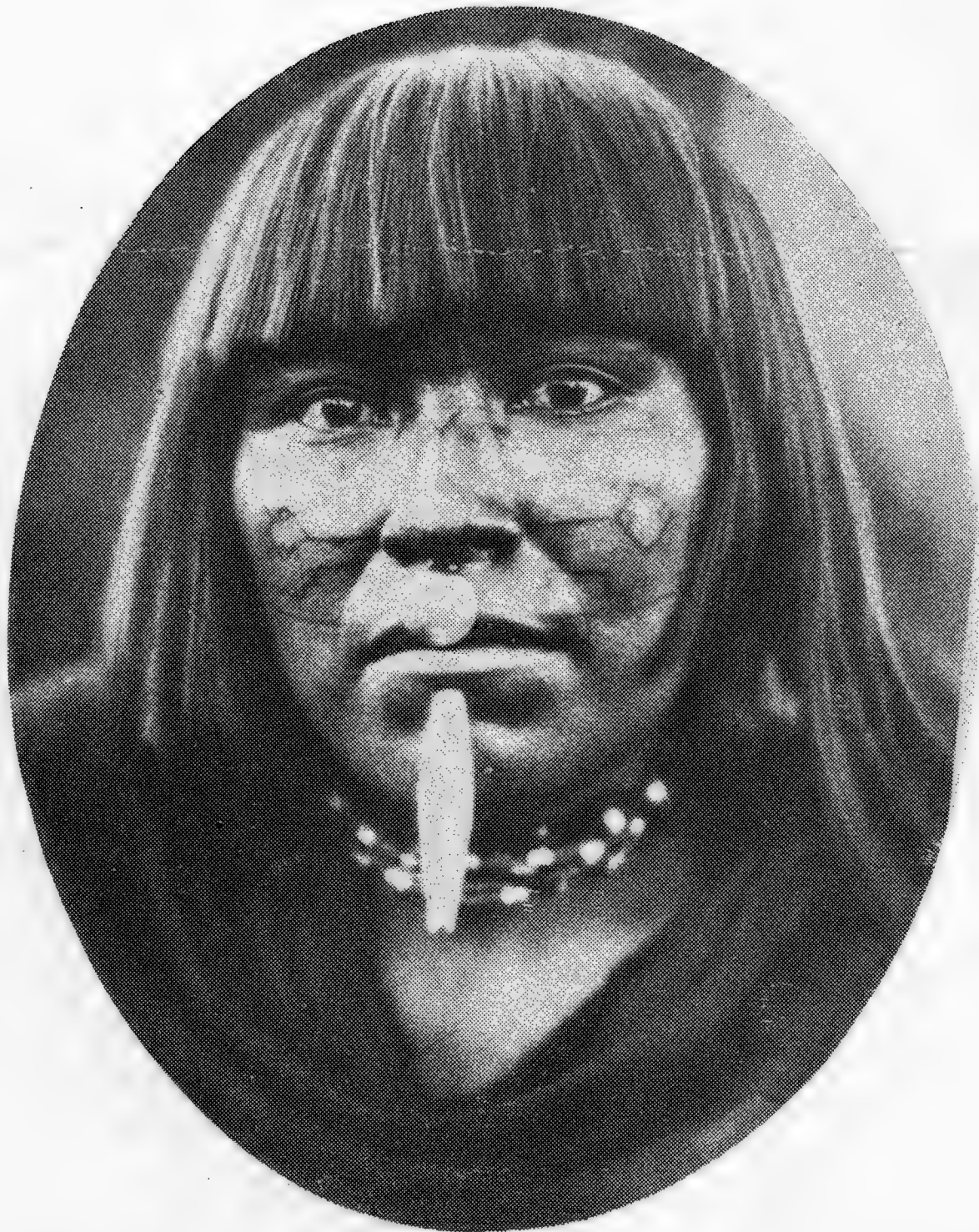
Thomas Greetings:- A. H. Rolfs and Charm

1939

I hope this gives you a sandwich
a great big one. Have written you
several times but never set a reply.
I know you've not forgotten us!
We love you lots. Papa is not getting
any younger. His quite grey - just a
yellow - in between grey - Not nice like
Mama's or Papa's. Write some time, soon!

OCTOBER, 1931

INLAND SOUTH AMERICA



A Ucayali Girl in Her Richest Jewelry—With Painted
Cheeks, Nose Ornament, and Mouth Ornament
of Beaten Silver.



Inland South America Missionary Union, Inc.

President

REV. KENNETH MACKENZIE

First Vice-President

J. HARVEY BORTON

Secretary

REV. JOSEPH A. DAVIS

Treasurer

ALFRED H. VROOM

*Address all communications and send all checks, drafts, express or postal money
orders to:—Rev. Joseph A. Davis, 113 Fulton St., New York, N. Y.*

Field Headquarters: Posadas, Argentina; General Director, REV. JOHN HAY.

Praise is Offered:

1. For the answer to prayer and sending in of funds to take out the new party of missionaries to South America.
2. For the answer to prayer in the receiving of sufficient gifts to the General Fund during the summer to pay allowances on the Field.
3. For conversions in the Iquitos section.
4. For blessings on the deputation work of Mrs. A. F. Tylee in the Middle West.

Prayer is Asked:

1. For the meeting of the General Council in New York, commencing October twenty-sixth.
2. That the financial needs of the General Fund may be met.
3. For funds to bring home missionaries waiting on the Field for their furlough.
4. For new missionaries just arrived in South America: that they may be given ability to learn the new language; and that they may become accustomed to the new climate and new peoples.
5. For evangelization of Indians on the Ucayali River.
6. For the healing and convalescence of the sick ones in the mission.
7. For a revival in South America.

News Notes

A party of new missionaries sailed from New York for the work in South America on October the eighth, on the steamer, "Benedict." Their first stop will be Para, Brazil. At that point they will tranship to a river steamer and will travel three weeks up the Amazon River to Iquitos, Peru. There they will train and make ready to engage in the work of evangelization at the headwaters of the Amazon.

A General Council Meeting with delegates in attendance from Great Britain, Canada, and South America will be held at 113 Fulton St., New York City, commencing Monday, October 26, 1931.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lauriault and family have arrived in the United States for their furlough. They were stationed at Iquitos, Peru, and have had about a month's traveling to reach New York.

A letter from the secretary of the British Council, Mr. George U. Graham, tells us of the safe arrival in Scotland of Rev. and Mrs. John Hay and Miss Helen Hay, and of Rev. George Jennings, who is returning home on furlough.

The Annual Special Prayer Week

Again this year we are setting aside the week October 19-25 to prayer for the evangelization of South America. Our special request is for wisdom and God's leading in the General (International) Council Meeting to be held in New York at 113 Fulton Street, commencing October 26th. Our friends are asked to specially lay aside one day of the week of prayer for intercession.

It is hoped that local councils and prayer circles will make every effort to gather together in one place for one evening. Where there are no such groups, our friends are requested to set aside a night for prayer in their homes or in their own closets. A suggested program for the evening is for someone to read the prayer requests as outlined in copies of the Bulletin and Magazine so that intercession may be definite. Inland South America is calling for evangelization in our generation. Prayer will bring to pass this desired end.

Letter From Christine Cameron

Visconde de Taunay, Matto Grosso.

It is now some time since I have written you a letter, but owing to the intense heat very little has been accomplished in the way of letterwriting. I do not remember ever having suffered so much with the heat during the nearly eleven years that I have been in Brazil. And this afternoon, were it not for the typewriter, I could not write these few lines. One's hand just sticks to the paper and to use a familiar expression, "it gets on your nerves." Yet with all "He giveth me strength as my day."

January 20th I was disturbed from my peaceful slumbers at 3:30 by a voice shouting the name of Mr. Hunrichs and then my name "for the love of God" to attend a man bitten by a snake. The dogs barked and barked and then the man remained outside the gate so I got up and asked him what he wanted. Then I dressed and went out—it was still dark. I went to the gate and asked him who he was, etc. He brought a horse along for me to ride and he saddled it. I called the boy who works here and off we went, the man leading the horse as the road was bad, and the boy following behind. As I mounted the horse I noticed that the man's breath smelt of liquor. Mr. Hunrichs was away that night. I gave an injection for snake bite (rattle snake). The man who was bitten had been invited to play an instrument at a feast that night, and had come a distance of about 23 miles, but before he arrived at the house the snake had bitten him. When I arrived he was already vomiting and had pain in his heart. The people of Ipegue were dancing in front of the house where the feast was and many were standing looking on. The man who had given the feast, a black man, had years ago had the missionaries holding meetings in his home. "And ye will not come to me that ye might have life."

To celebrate my birthday I invited 15 boys of my class in Sunday school, those who attended this year, to have dinner at the Mission. Twelve of them came, one of the 15 being sick, one away, and the third, evidently did not care to come. The boy who works here joined them, although he did not belong to the class. We had dried beef, rice, beans, mandioca, squash, and cooked fruit with plenty of sugar for dessert, then black coffee. Patricio, one of the class, has been teaching them this year. He set the table and served the others. We had our dinner together later. Before dinner they had games and for prizes I used a few of the articles that the Ladies' Bible Class had sent out with Mr. Anderson. After dinner they took the organ outside and we had musical chairs, other games, and finally we sang hymns.

Suddenly there came a shower of rain and we all hurried to the house each carrying something. On the way, quite near the house, a great big snake came gliding along apparently after or behind one of the boys. There was a cry of "coichoi," which means snake in the Terena language. I ran for my stick but I was just too late, as the boy who was being followed by the snake was just striking it. Of course I had to use my stick on it too. It was about a meter and a half long, and a poisonous one.

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Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Clark will be holding meetings during October and the first part of November in Philadelphia, Westchester and Media, Pennsylvania; in Leesburg, Fairton, Woodstown, Sea Isle City, and Runnemede in New Jersey; and in Corona, New York.

Mrs. Arthur F. Tylee is doing deputation work in the Middle West, and will visit Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and Missouri.

In the early part of 1931, an evangelistic trip was made down the Ucayali River, one of the sources of the Amazon in Peru, during which a total number of twenty-one meetings were held and twenty-five hundred people were preached to. Pictures of some of the Indians that can be met with, on or near the Ucayali River, are printed in the present bulletin.

A New Book

THE CHALLENGE OF AMAZON'S INDIANS

By

MRS. ARTHUR F. TYLEE

Introduction by

REV. KENNETH MACKENZIE



An Account of Missionary Work Amongst the Nhamiquara Indians and of the Life and Martyrdom of Arthur Francis Tylee.

Price 75c Postpaid

at

INLAND SOUTH AMERICA MISSIONARY UNION, INC.

Rev. Joseph A. Davis, Secretary

113 Fulton Street

New York, N. Y.

CARDBOARD COIN CONTAINERS—We will send these cards with the book to those who so request it in their order. They may be filled out and returned at convenience.

A Soul Saved Through the Bible of a Priest

Mrs. Isaac Wesley Clark

When Mr. Clark and I went to Albuquerque last year, to stay there for a short while, we first tried living at the port. Albuquerque is situated four miles inland from the Paraguay River. Early Sunday morning, the second day in our little thatch-roof, mud house, an old man clapped his hands outside our door. It was a man named Senor John Licio. He had walked barefooted on account of the mud, a distance of four miles, to find us. He told us that he had heard some evangelists had arrived and that he had come in to spend the day with us. He said that he was a believer. Mr. Clark remembered having met him when he first visited Albuquerque on his bicycle. We had breakfast together and then reading of the Word and prayer. At the meeting held in a neighbor's house in the afternoon and in the conversation during the day, Senor John showed a longing to hear the Word of God explained.

Monday we moved into Albuquerque and Senor John visited us daily and attended all the meetings. He also invited his neighbors. It was a joy to sit and talk of the Bible to him. He liked to tell some story that he had read and re-read years ago, and ask us from time to time if it was not thus and thus. When we would assure him that it was correct he would continue quite satisfied. One day I said, "Senor John, you know the Bible well. Have you been reading it a long time?" Then he told us how he received the first Bible he ever saw.

About nineteen years ago, a young negro who liked to sing in the serenades and at dances was wanting some verses to sing at the "Cururu", a dance that lasts three days and nights. The sexton of the Catholic Church liked the young black fellow, so when he asked him if he had a book that had verses in it, he said, "No, I haven't any but I will get one for you." The sexton looked in the church, but could not find anything. He very stealthily went into the priest's room and from there stole a Bible that was on the shelf with some other books. The sexton gave the Bible to the negro and he was quite content.

This young man tried to use the verses he found in his "new" book in the "Cururu", but found that they did not seem to work to his satisfaction. Later he gave it to Senor John saying that he could not use it nor could he understand it. Thus this man received the Catholic priest's Bible, that had been stolen from its place on the shelf where, no doubt, it had lain for years unused. The Word of God lives! Let us follow the story of this Bible!

Senor John Licio began to read the Bible in his little mud house. He read it more and more, and oftentimes became so fascinated with it that he could not lay it down but read on for hours. He asked God to show him what it all meant. About three years later (I cannot be certain about the time of each step of the story) a Brazilian visited Albuquerque where Senor John had moved from Cuyaba. The Lord led him to Senor John's house, for didn't He know that a sincere heart was seeking to know Him? The child of God, Senor Barbosa, showed Senor John the way to receive the Saviour into his heart. Senor John was born again by believing upon Him who said, "I am the way, the truth and the life." How happy he was to know that the Book that he had been reading was truly the Word of God and that God had revealed Himself to him through it! With understanding now, quickened by the Holy Spirit, he turned again to the precious Book and continued to read it until his sight began to fail. It has been his only guide for these sixteen years, as there is no pastor nor other believers in this village with whom he can have fellowship.

Soon after finding the Lord he and his family were baptized by a Baptist preacher who passed through Albuquerque. The Word of God is not bound even on the shelf of a Catholic priest. "So shall my word be that goeth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."



A Baby of the Ucayali Indians Wearing a Board-and-Bandage Device Designed to Flatten the Forehead.

Then we had a message by Patricio and there was splendid attention. He spoke a long time, having read the passage in Luke on the crucifixion. At the closing hymn, three lads stood up as one person. Patricio stopped playing the organ, said a few words and others stood. One lad of 16 got up. He was sickly, consumptive. I did not know that he was saved. Evidently the call was for messengers of the Gospel, and the one who sounded the call is certainly a born preacher. Pray for him that Satan shall not get an entrance, and that he will always have on the whole armour of God, and that the fiery darts of the devil shall not be able to penetrate. Our enemy is so astute and alert these days. He is working overtime as he no doubt realizes that his time is short. Oh that we as Christians were as active and alert in the cause of our Lord Jesus. What a difference in the church of today if we were all faithful.

You will be interested to hear that the rafters are being put on the new school building today; that is, some of them are. We would appreciate your prayers on behalf of this work. It is going on so slowly. It is from the school that we get the attendance for the children's meetings. I have noticed that when we have no school work here the children do not come out so well. Then too, we have the opportunity of sowing the seed while the hearts are young. May I quote a few sentences that I read in a Christian magazine last week? "When we realize that the Word of God has power to overcome the Evil one, is there any occasion for wonder that he opposes it with all the malignant strength which he possesses?" Bearing in mind that Satan does oppose the Word of God what a comfort there is in the realization that the Word has power to overcome him."

We would appreciate your prayers in regard to Burity, that God will supply all the need for the opening up of a work there. The roads are still too bad for Mr. Hunrichs to go by auto and he will be going on ahead to see about houses, etc. Burity is seven leagues from Correntes and there is the problem of moving what few things we will need to take along. The rafters are all on the new school building and the roof is going on today. When completed it will surely be something good and also a splendid testimony to the Gospel. Though Cor. Nicolau promised tiles, his promises are not what we can depend upon. He also promised that we could live in the village at Burity and asked Mr. Hunrichs to send him a letter for him to sign to that effect. The letter has not returned yet. He said also that the Brazilian government may go back to old times—State and Church, which we didn't like.

Vol. XXVI, No. 3

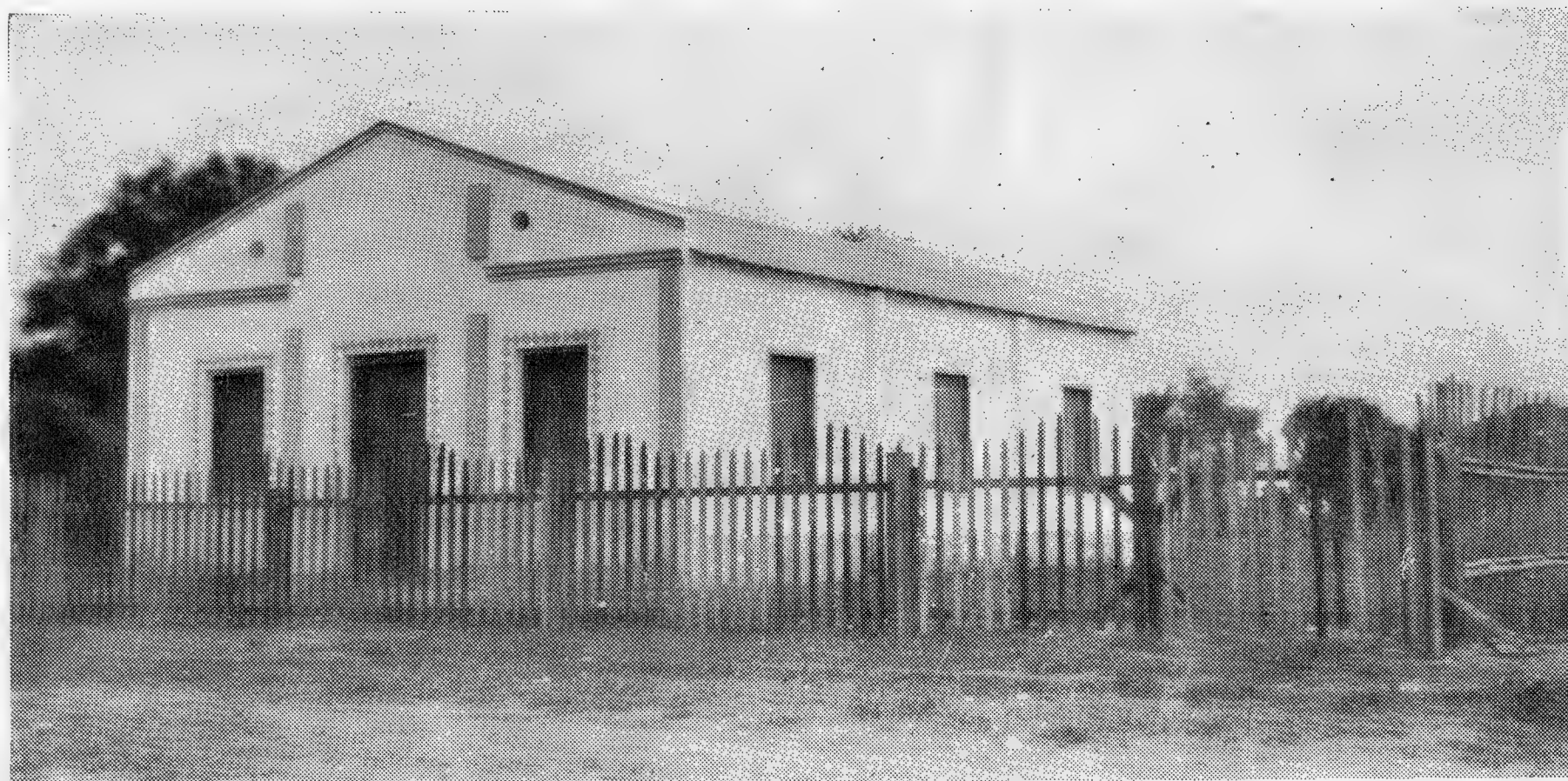
(Published Quarterly)

June 15, 1931



Inland South America

(Incorporating
South America's Indians)



Church Building at Bella Vista, Brazil

Inland South America Missionary Union

Founded 1902

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Printed in the U. S. A.

INLAND SOUTH AMERICA

(Published Quarterly)

Vol. XXVI, No. 3

June 15, 1931

SOME INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING INLAND SOUTH AMERICA

The Peoples of South America

The inhabitants of South America may be divided into three main classes: the Indians, descended from the early possessors of the soil; the Latin Americans, descended from the Spanish and Portuguese conquerors; and the immigrants. In addition to these, there is also, in Brazil, a considerable Negro element, which was introduced in the days of slavery.

Between the first two classes, there is no distinct division, the one having to a considerable extent, merged into the other through intermarriage. Only in the cities of the coast and rivers are to be found those who at least call themselves pure descendants of the conquerors. As we advance inland the predominance of the Indian soon becomes marked, civilization rapidly gives place to semi-civilization, and that again is superseded by the most primitive conditions of savagery as we penetrate into the unexplored haunts of the pure wild Indian in the interior.

The pure blood Indians readily divide into two classes: the Incas, the Quechuas, the Aymaras, and other descendants of the great nations, which may now be termed semi-civilized, but whose civilization prior to the conquest, attained to a remarkably high degree of perfections and the savage Indians who roam through the great unexplored forest-and-marsh lands of the interior.

The Indians have, from the days of the Conquistadores, been subjected to the greatest cruelty and oppression. They have been exploited, enslaved, or decimated, as best suited the purpose of their conquerors, and justice for them is, to this day, merely a name, with the inevitable result that peoples who were once virile nations have become either utterly demoralized or bitterly hostile, and unapproachable.

Although the population of South America is commonly termed Latin, it is the Indian element that is gen-

erally prevalent. In discussing this point, a South American writer says:

"The ruling class has adopted the costume, the usages, and the laws of Europe; but the population which forms the national mass is Quechus, Aymara or Aztec. In Peru, in Bolivia, and in Ecuador the Indian of pure race, not having as yet mingled his blood with that of the Spanish conquerors, constitutes the ethnic base. In the Sierra the people speak Quechua and Aymara; there also the vanquished races preserve their traditional communism. Of the total population of Peru and Ecuador the white element only attains to the feeble proportion of 6 per cent. The pure European element does not amount to 10 per cent of the population."

Religious Beliefs

Previous to the conquest of South America the beliefs of the Indian peoples were of the simple, animistic character common to the aborigines of both Americas; everything partook of a spiritual nature; animals, trees, mountains, the sun and even the elements being placed in the spirit world, and regarded as possessing a sentient, thoughtful self, a soul. The beliefs of the various peoples were identical in their essence; they differed only in their practice, which varied from the mere domination of the witch doctor among the most primitive tribes to the elaborate ritual and organized priesthood of the Inca Worship of the Sun.

To the present day the savage Indians retain the crude superstitions of their ancestors, and their witch-doctors exercise an influence as great as that which distinguished their brethren of North America, but the Worship of the Sun, and the other beliefs of the more civilized nations have, for the most part, been superseded by the more idolatrous Worship of Mary and the innumerable saints of Rome, modified by many superstitions retained from the former faiths.

That part of the population which is of Spanish and Portuguese descent is nominally Roman Catholic. The men, however, though still more or less under the influence of the priests have generally become indifferent to religion, and, in the very limited educated class materialism has, within recent years, become fashionable.

South America has been called Christian for four hundred years, but truly the latter state is worse than the first.

Striking Facts About South America

The total population of South America is estimated at upwards of 45,000,000.

The pure Indian population is variously estimated at 6,000,000 to 15,000,000.

The number of Negroes in Brazil is given at about 4,000,000.

South America is twice the size of Europe, three times the size of China, sixty times the size of the British Isles.

In Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay, the population is illiterate to the extent of 50, 80, 80, and 90 per cent, respectively.

Fifty years ago Japan was a pagan nation, but today there are three times as many teachers, and three times as many pupils in the schools of Japan as in the schools of South America.

In Brazil, Uruguay, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Paraguay, the population is illegitimate to the extent of 18, 27, 50, 58 and 90 per cent, respectively.

Not more than 10 per cent of the priests are living pure lives.

Speaking generally, there are no doctors outside of the larger towns.

There is an appalling prevalence of disease.

A doctor in Paraguay estimates that 70 per cent of the people of that country are affected with venereal disease.

Leprosy is very common.

One per cent of the people of Paraguay are lepers and the number is increasing. Nothing whatever is done for them, and they mix freely with the rest of the people.

In 1926, the number of foreign missionaries in Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia was given as 244, 22, and 16, respectively.

Within a radius of 100 miles of the I. S. A. M. U. station at Villarrica, there is no other mission work being

carried on except at Asuncion and Arequa.

Within a radius of 200 miles of the I. S. A. M. U. station at Bananal, Inland Brazil, there are few other missions.

Brazil has been longer worked by missions, and has more missionaries than any of the other republics, yet even in Brazil, the number of missionaries is terribly inadequate. "The total number of workers, missionary and native (in Brazil) is estimated at 298. Distributing Brazil's 20,000,000 of population among these workers, we have these astonishing figures: Each worker, native and missionary, has a parish in Brazil of 70,000 souls. In China, each missionary worker has 100,000 as his part; in India he has 65,000; in Brazil, each missionary (exclusive of native workers) has 112,000. Brazil is almost twice as destitute as India.

"But this is not the most striking contrast. In China each missionary has a parish of about 1100 square miles. The missionary worker in India must cover an area of only 350 square miles, about a third the size of that of his brother in China. The missionary worker in Brazil, however, has a parish of 15,000 square miles, or about the size of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut combined," or equal to half the size of Scotland. If we consider Inland South America, the area of which is over 3,000,000 square miles, we find that each of the 40 missionaries on the field has a parish of about 70,000 square miles.

A New Factor

In the INLAND SOUTH AMERICA MISSIONARY UNION a new factor with inestimable possibilities has entered into the religious development of South America. The organization of the Union began in 1902 after already existing societies had been asked, and had intimated their inability to undertake the work which the Union is now doing. The I. S. A. M. U. is interdenominational. Its aim is (a) at home—to interest Christians of all evangelical denominations in Inland South America as a mission field, and to secure their co-operation: (b) on the field—to evangelize the Indians of Inland South America, and to carry on evangelistic, colportage, educational and medical work among the civilized and semi-civilized peoples of the same regions.

The Word of God commands us,
A land in need entreats us,
The love of Christ constrains us.

The following is taken from Mr. Hay's diary describing his initial tour to Inland South America in 1908:

"When we entered the dense forests the Indian tracks soon became impassable for men on horseback. We could no longer ride, and in some places we were obliged to travel barefoot in deep mud, leading our horses as best we could, while we stumbled on over the roots of trees and interlacing bamboo creepers.

"Led by a native guide we found the Indians hidden away behind the shelter of almost impassable swamps, across which we could not take our horses, amid the most savage conditions and in great poverty. Some of them had a little maize, but for the most part they appeared to live on wild fruits, roots, reptiles, caterpillars, or anything procurable by hunting and fishing. For clothing, they wore only loin cloths, and bands of women's hair twisted around the legs below the knees and around the wrists. Their faces were painted in curious patterns with some black pigment, and in some cases were mutilated by a hole in the lower lip, through which a long appendage of resinous gum protruded, hanging down in front of the chin. They were armed with long, powerful bows, from which they can discharge, with deadly effect, arrows pointed with long, hard wood barbs. Some of these arrows measure over six feet in length, and they speak with forcible, if silent eloquence, for the muscular build of the people who use them, especially when we consider that the men are only of average height. Indeed, in spite of their miserable condition, they showed many evidences of intelligence and capacity."

We take the following from another missionary who pioneered into the Inland; to show how the missionary first of all seeks to win the confidence of the peoples amongst whom he goes, and how patiently he has to work for this in the case of these Indians who have been pursued by the white man for centuries and who have lost confidence in them altogether, if they had any reason to have confidence in them:

"The confidence of the Indians in us has been greatly strengthened. . . . We have had many opportunities of helping them, and by kindly treatment we have shown them that we are here to do them good, both spir-



Chiquitana Indian Children
(The little girl standing is a member of a savage tribe living near Santiago, Bolivia.)

itually and temporally. At the beginning of the year their supply of mandioca and maize had failed, and they were reduced to eating rats and such wild animals as they could find in the forest, and quite a number of them visited the station seeking work. They knew that if they worked for us we would give them food. We managed to give them something to do and for weeks they remained on the station. At first, they were very shy, especially the women, but as they got to know us their shyness wore off, and even the little children began to feel at home with us.

"One day the Indian in charge of the work complained of sickness and asked for medicine. We treated him, and next day he was better. This was the first time that any of the Indians had trusted us so far as to ask for medicine and to take what we gave, and his speedy recovery went far to increase their confidence in us.

"... Although we were much handicapped in not having proper remedies, every person that we treated was healed. Within a week we had quite a number coming to us for medicine, and since then we have treated many more. We always find them willing to take and to do what we tell them. They no longer fear us, and when they come to visit us they feel quite at home and are very friendly. They even bring their belongings to us and leave them in our care when they go fishing or hunting. When we visit their village, they no longer hide their things in fear that we will take them. They seem always to welcome us, and we can go in and out of their ranches with perfect freedom. . . . This personal touch with the Indians affords us many opportunities to explain to them the purpose of our stay among them, and opens a door for the Gospel, which would have remained

closed had we not lived amongst them. . . . These Indians are poor and have been long neglected. Their home is in the green forests, and they love to roam and to live far away from civilization. As they will not come to the towns the missionary must go to them, if they are to hear of the love of God, and to know the Way of Salvation."

An Urgent Appeal

Dear Friends: You who love God and His Son our Lord Jesus Christ and are impelled by the Holy Spirit, does not the foregoing brief history of our work amongst these interesting peoples stir your hearts to their deepest depths with the great need of sending to them the Gospel which has been our own salvation? Christ died for them as He also died for us, and to Him their souls are as precious as ours. He yearns for them all. Will it not send you anew to your closet to intercede more earnestly than ever before that God will send the reapers

forth into this great whitened harvest-field of South America? What a challenge this is—to be united with our Advocate, the Lord Jesus Christ, as, on the right hand of the Majesty on High. He intercedes with His Father, and ours, for the souls of these peoples so precious in His sight! Are you not thrilled with the colossal magnitude of the great task that lies before us, amidst the humanly insurmountable difficulties, the persecutions that beset the faithful missionaries as they seek the lost for Him, and then over against all this to realize the infinite resources of our God which are at our command, for "with God all things are possible," and "Without Me ye can do nothing."

Beloved of God, let us enter into this blessed ministry of intercession for this great field, and look forward to that great Day of the Lord when thousands of these people will meet us, in whose salvation God has graciously given us a part! What a challenge! Brethren, pray for us!

SPECIAL INTERCESSION

AS THE summer season approaches we emphasize the need for special intercession that the financial needs of the Mission may be met. Possibly because so many of our prayer helpers and donors are on vacation the summer months in the past few years have seen a slackening of interest at the Home Base. Between now and September we need \$5,000 for the General Fund so that those missionaries who are not supported by designated funds may not lack support. The missionary knows nothing of vacations and his necessities are the same in the summer as in every other season. We in the Home Base do not want to fail in doing whatever God may want us to do at that time, so we do earnestly request that there may be special prayer that the need this summer will be met.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR CORUMBA

Rev. and Mrs. I. W. Clark

TO THE missionaries of the I. S. A. M. U., 1930 will forever stand out as the time of a series of attacks from the Prince of the Powers of the air, combined with an outpouring of blessings from God. During the latter months of the year Satan seemed to mass his doughtiest shock

troops in the effort to produce panic and despair in the hearts of the soldiers of the Cross. We were made keenly to realize that we invaded territory over which he desired to reign supreme and undisturbed. It is safe to say that there is not one corner of our Field that has not, in one manner

or another, felt the hand of the infuriated prince, as, his authority brought in question, he struck out with savage intent.

Satan but launches an attack into defeat. We were conscious of the Ever-present Lord of the Divine Commission Who said: "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the age." Thus it was that when dear Arthur Tylee and Miss Mildred Kratz fell, as we felt ourselves surrounded by all the uncertainties of civil war in Brazil, as the nerves of a brother completely gave way, as we strangely found ourselves weak and puny in the face of the mighty, hidden forces that seemed to search out our every weak defence, we failed not to hear a calm, still voice which insisted, "Fear not, for I am with you—be not afraid."

Mighty victory emerged from this spiritual engagement. From Iquitos to Bananal, and thence to Posadas, this victory became apparent. As we of the Brazil-Bolivia District gathered at Bananal, the Lord began at once to bless. The shocking news which told of the tragedy (or shall it be triumph?) at Juruena arrived but a few hours after. While it came as a crushing weight, yet it served to cause us the more insistently to claim victory for ourselves and the work of our Mission. God poured out His Spirit of prayer upon all hearts. There was no set time for closing. For hours each day we waited on our knees until God blessed. When Conference closed we had voted to adopt for this district the literal apostolic methods of mission work. Space does not permit of a full explanation of these methods here. However, if one consults the Book of Acts and the Epistles, he will find that the main difference between these and the methods of modern missions is that in the early days the emphasis was placed upon the wide dissemination of the Gospel rather than the nurturing of individual Churches placed in central locations. No pastors in the modern sense were provided for them. The elders of congregations performed the work of watching over and feeding the flock of God. The missionaries did not consider themselves as available as pastors. They were evangelizers and church organizers. The Churches grew and thrived under the direction of their own elders, as we see by the churches of Ephesus, Corinth, Rome and Antioch.

At Posadas, in General Council, we voted that the Field as a whole be committed at once to these methods. Since then all have been busy instituting them in their various fields. Word has already come of blessing in several places.

Here in Corumba, we are slowly initiating the Church into this divinely-given system. It cannot be done in a day, but we are pleased with the way Senhor Argemiro, Joao Britto and Jose Werckloss went to learn to preach and lead the people. It cheers us to see the interest taken by the older men, and the concern shown by the ladies. There have been elections held, and the organization, while simple, is almost complete. Time must be given for all to come into a thorough understanding of the responsibility and duties of each, and then Mrs. Clark and myself will begin to absent ourselves regularly for the purpose of the organization of other work outside of Corumbá. Only through our retiring from the field can the local leaders be given a square chance to lead the people really. If we remained here all the time, they would continue to lean upon us. As we leave from time to time, we will not make the plans for the carrying on of the Corumbá work in our absence. The leaders will know that the work will fall entirely upon them, and everything will have to be done at their discretion. We shall return with the idea of giving counsel and giving spiritual aid and helping to solve difficulties that have sprung up in our absence. There will undoubtedly also be errors to be corrected from time to time.

We are thankful to be able to report for the Sunday School a very steady, though, slow, growth in interest as well as numbers during 1930. There have been added two native teachers so that now there are three native and two foreign teachers, making five classes in all. To accommodate these, practically all our available space is taken up. We hope to initiate another class soon as there is a teacher almost ready. Where to put this class is problematical due to the hubbub of voices that distracts the attention of the pupils, when two classes are in the same room.

Some ladies of the Evangelical Society organized a Sunday School in the home of Dona Julietta, but the neighborhood proved not an advantageous one for this work, and now they are seeking an opening in a sec-

tion in which they have been interested for some time. It is a place abounding with children who fill the streets before and after school hours. It is our earnest desire to see these gathered into a Sunday School. Strange to say, we are not at the present able to find even a room in which to hold it.

During 1930 we were cheered by thirteen professions of Salvation. Of these only six can be baptized so far. There are others who would like to be baptized but who do not show sufficient evidences of salvation. Of these, one young man, the director of a large and thriving private school, is the most interesting case. Professor Flavio has a real desire to speak in public and would like to be baptized. He has made two attempts to speak in the Church. However, one cannot avoid receiving the impression that his is more the desire to become a public speaker than it is to tell forth the Good News. Will you pray for this man. When convinced of a thing, he is utterly fearless in standing by it. He lacks the Holy Spirit.

In the middle of the year we were refreshed by the short visit and powerful preaching of Dr. Philip Landes, of the Presbyterian work. It was at this time that several of the interested ones came out for the Lord.

A helpful instrument for personal work came to hand in the shape of

several thousand copies of the tract, "Answering the Great Question." These were the generous gift of the Dominion Tract Depot of Toronto. When we looked through this attractive booklet, we were impressed with the opportunity it offered for taking a man step by step through the whole plan of Salvation, thus opening the door for the very type of evangelism most needed in this land. The thousand that fell to Corumbá and Ladario are almost used up. We look for fruitage from the use of these and thank the Dominion Tract Depot for the gift.

The organization of the Church along Apostolic lines with the view of self-direction brings out at once the spiritual weakness of the congregation. This drives us to prayer that God may give more abundant spiritual life. At the same time we remember the truth of that statement made recently: "You will grow as you go." Activity in service is one of the greatest means of spiritual growth. The Church here must become active in all lines of Christian work: soul-winning, teaching, directing, following, organizing, etc. Many of our brethren are coming up to meet the call right nobly. We covet your earnest prayers that the whole Church may become a mighty power for God in this country.

REPORT OF THE YURIMAGUES TRIP IN THE LAUNCH "RUTH"

Rev. Henry W. Stahlman, Iquitos, Peru

WE LEFT Iquitos on the commercial launch "Huallaga" destination in Yurimaguas. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. MacKinnon and two children: Pancho, the Cocama boy living with them; our motorist Nephtali Davila; Don Justo Campos and his family, going to Yurimaguas to begin the work there, and myself. Along side was the launch "Ruth" being towed, as that was the cheapest way we could travel upstream.

We arrived in Yurimaguas three days later. Finding a room for the week-end, we began arranging things for travel in the smaller boat. Saturday night some folks came asking to hear our organ so we had a sing

for those who gathered. Sunday morning we had a fine Sunday School of 25 and in the evening a meeting with about 50 present. Next day we started up river. All was new ground and we went along slowly looking for good ground for our work. We found a well populated district and a good reception waiting us in nearly every place. We also had a fair sale of books, especially of the cheaper New Testaments. Eight days we kept going, stopping at all the places, of course, until we came to the beginning of the bad passes, about two days steady run above Yurimaguas. There we turned back without seeing territory that is even more thickly populated, so they told us.



An Indian Home

Returning to Yurimaguas, we again stayed the weekend, having Sunday School and an evening service at which there were about 65 present. The people had learned to sing very well indeed by that time and we had a really inspiring meeting. Don Justo preached. It gave us joy to see that many are ready for the Gospel in that place, as reports received from Don Justo since have confirmed.

We left Yurimaguas for Iquitos two weeks later, arriving here just a month later. The trip down was the usual thing of stop and go, stop and go, selling the books everywhere we could and having meetings where we stopped at night. We tried to get a good idea of the lay of the land and where and what the people were. That led us off the river in many places, back into cochas and lakes, etc., and our trip includes many hours of tramping through the forest paths as well as in canoe. But by so doing we got a lot of valuable information for the future.

Regarding our sales we put out into the hands of the people 425 Testaments of various grades and 74 Bibles. We distributed 700 Gospels and many tracts and papers. Had we had more books we could have sold them on the latter part of the trip but our supply ran out.

Regarding the people we found in Yurimaguas a rich field that is already bearing fruit. On the river Huallaga we found two groups of Indians, one above and one below Yurimaguas, and another group on the Paranapura river west of that city. And on the Marañon the Cocamas, as we have known before centered more or less about the mouth of the Ucayali. Four distinct groups

that are easily accessible: (1) On the upper Huallaga the Indians from Chasuta have drifted down stream with the tide of commerce to Yurimaguas and are settled in small towns along the river. They speak Inca and Spanish and there are now a few schools among them. (2) Back of Yurimaguas on the Paranapura river, and on the road to Moyabamba, the Balsapuertinos are centered. From all reports they are quite numerous being scattered over the river mentioned above which flows into the Huallaga, and the Cahuapanas which empties into the Marañon. We are able to visit only one town of this group and found the people spoke Inca mostly. But there is a school there and soon Spanish will be known. We need to go over this ground more thoroughly though to get exact information. Still it helps to know that they are there and form a distinct group. (3) Below Yurimaguas and not very far from the mouth of the Huallaga, the Cocamillas are centered. This is a fine group of Indians settled, industrious and living for the most part in six small towns with many more scattered along the river in the same general district. There are six schools in these six towns, one having two, and in this region we sold 161 Testaments and 27 Bibles. To my mind this presents one of the finest prospects for Indian work that one could wish for. (4) The Cocamas are centered as before mentioned, around the mouth of the Ucayali and radiate from there up and down the rivers. There are a large number of them and some are among our converts. Our last night out we stayed at the home of one, Crispino, who has a Sunday School in his home and is working diligently to win others.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER WRITTEN BY THE REV. ARTHUR F. TYLEE TO FRIENDS IN THE U. S.

I HAD the pleasure of spending a day with one of the first converts of the work at Jurena, Joaquim Antunes de Barros. He is now in charge of constructing the auto road to Jurena. From his conversion in 1925 when he voluntarily threw his saint into the Jurena River, he has been an earnest devoted follower of the Master. It was he who gave us his first piece of planting ground cleared by himself. In time of famine he gave us our only food, Mandioca from his garden. (His wife, Dona Miquelina, also converted, was more to us than words can express, being as a mother to Mrs. Tylee). His counsel and knowledge of the wilderness and how to live in it, ever available to us, solved many of our problems and eased us over rough places.

Shortly after our departure on furlough in 1927, Joaquim was ignominiously discharged as assistant telegraph inspector through opposition to him as a believer and through his refusal to stop witnessing for Christ. He was then taken into the Mission House where he and his family brought untold blessing to Mr. McDowell through their Christian fellowship. Dona Miquelina went to Cuyabá for medical treatment and died there early in 1929. Mr. McDowell took their only son, Candido, to live with him. Joaquim undertook the supervision of the auto road. He completed the road to Sacre, 78 miles from Jurena and then agreed to put it through to Juruena.

The work is very difficult. The Telegraph Commission has failed time and again to supply the necessary food. The men are obliged to carry their food, tools and water sometimes as far as four or five miles, since their work is often that far from the nearest possible camping place. The truck promised to carry the men and their tools has not been provided. Joaquim has provided considerable meat for the men through gun traps and has supplied food from his personal provisions when the Commission has failed them. He has done all this to encourage his men to press on in spite of their difficulties, when he himself has a reduction in pay due



Rev. Arthur F. Tylee and Senor Joaquim
Antunes de Barros

to the miserly tricks of his employers. He is getting 60c a day, the wage of a day laborer in his gang. He has accepted all of this with marvelous grace, declaring his purpose to put the road through to Juruena at any personal sacrifice for the sake of the benefit it will be to the Mission. May this self sacrifice cause you, reader, to bless God for such a convert and to pray for him.

Because of much slander arising, due to financial success in legitimate transactions along the telegraph line, Joaquim has now stopped all such affairs, with considerable financial loss for the sake of maintaining an irreproachable testimony. He has restricted himself to his 60c a day with extreme satisfaction, he told me, since he is doing it for Christ's sake.

(NOTE:—Señor Barros' son, Candido, was one of the six who lost their lives at Jurena on November 3, 1930.)

TYLEE-KRATZ MEMORIAL INDIAN FUND

IN ANSWER to prayer funds are continuing to come in for the Tylee-Kratz Memorial Fund. Donations to this Fund are used to carry on work amongst the Indians, to send out, equip and maintain missionaries amongst those not yet evangelized, and to advance the work of evangelization into unreached parts of the Indian world.

A MEDITATION

Kenneth Mackenzie

BECAUSE of the weakness of our humanity, our christian service is prone to be punctuated with the hunger for success. To reach and hold the multitudes, to be praised for our consecration, to cherish the comfort that we have not labored in vain; these considerations move us to fret if the reversal of our hopes is forced upon us. Many a pastor, hidden in the obscurity and unappreciativeness of a little country parish feels the humiliation of his ignoble estate. As he reads of the acclaim given to men, whom he may well consider but his equals, men who are the creatures of favorable circumstance, grandly floating upon the stream of public appreciation, the bitterness of contrast eats into his soul.

Is there any remedy for this spiritual malady? Is there anything to substitute for the lack of heart-satisfying statistics, of popular applause, of that sweetly inner consciousness of being used of God in a large way? Yes, there is. We behold Elijah, failing in the consummation of a national revival, driven away to a cave, lamenting that he is the only prophet of God left; unpopular and persecuted Jeremiah; Amos, scorned by the learned and the aristocrats of his day; John the Baptist, languishing in prison, once the heralded prophet of his day, overwhelmed with spiritual melancholia, doubting the proclamation he had nobly declared. These men and many others, tasted the dregs of disappointment. And our Lord Himself is the exemplar of joyous acceptance of humiliation. He shrank from popularity. To do the will of his Father was the passion of his life. All else

sank into nothingness. And to him, one soul at the well of Sychar was as precious, aye perhaps more so, than the crowds that pressed upon him. He cherished the little ministries, the contacts which excluded the multitudes. He ended his life on a cross.

Probably, in no sphere of dedication is the temptation more appealing than in the mission field. So isolated the sphere of life, so tantalizing the uncertain fruitage, so imperfect and unreliable the characters won, so conflicting the issues, that the devoted servant of God might well ask if it is worthwhile. Added to these factors, the inveterate antagonisms which ruthlessly charge against the man of God as he longs and labors for souls, may become a striking factor of discouragement. Yet, herein has been the invariable experience of God's men all along the line of missionary endeavor. Henry Martyn could say as he toiled in hostile India, "Tho I may never see a convert, God might design by my patience and continuance to encourage other missionaries." Robert Morrison could state, "I have been twenty-five years in China and I am now beginning to see the work prosper." And yet, do we take courage in even that hope. Suppose the harvest does not reward our steadfastness? Shall we abate our ministry an iota? What is the basis of our stand for God in the delivering of the Gospel and the living of the life "hid with Christ in God?" Essentially, loyal obedience; not the congratulating fellowship of those who rise up to call us blessed, but the sense that we are where He has put us, that we are what He is making

of us, that we are doing what He would have us do.

There is the portraiture of this in the assize described in I Cor. 3. "Every man's work shall be made manifest . . . of what sort it is." How much of it will remain for the Lord's approval of that which we have cherished in the commendation of men? What will most merit His gauge of fitness for approval? Only that which in the face of every obstacle has clung to the supreme aim, "This I do, O Lord, for Thee and Thee only. Little tho it be, it is my best and wholly Thine."

OUR TESTIMONIES

I WISH to bear testimony to God's goodness and loving kindness. Truly we can say with the Psalmist, "His mercy endureth forever." And to Him we give thanks for improved health. Times of trial and suffering were sweetened by his presence, as was said of the Israelites. "In all their affliction he was afflicted, and the angel of his presence went with them."

I wish too to thank the many who upheld us in prayer during the time of trial. May the Lord richly bless each one.

WILLIAM E. HASKER.

And we may not close this meditation without an appeal to those who "stand by the ropes" in the homeland. If we are impatient over the apparent lack of harvest, wondering if the endeavor is being justified by the results, we may be grieving the heart of our Lord. For He measures by a rule differing from our own. And we must trust Him that when our brave missionaries go forth to win souls, many or few as He may elect, there shall be complete response to His Spirit; one consuming motive: Obedience to the command to evangelize the world, and a quiet rest in Him as to the time and the measure of the ingathering.

I WANT to give praise to Him "who worketh all things after the counsel of His own will" for His grace in time of need, and His strength, in time of weakness. I praise Him because He has said "I will make all my mountains a way," and I'm especially thankful because "The Son of God was manifested to destroy the works of the devil."

In the trials through which He has recently seen fit to take us, we have seen and realized the fulfillment of His word, as never before. We thank Him for the experience which made His presence so real. To all who stood with us in prayer we are very grateful indeed.

HARLEY M. HASKER.

NEWS NOTES

On Tuesday morning, May 12, 1931, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Decker and Baby Kenneth arrived in New York on furlough. We are happy to welcome them and trust they will have a time of rest and recuperation. Our friends will remember that Mrs. Decker was formerly Miss Mary Stephenson.

The Annual Meeting of the I. S. A. M. U. was held in New York on Friday afternoon, May 8, 1931. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie.

First Vice-President—Mr. J. Harvey Borton.

Secretary—Rev. Joseph A. Davis.

Treasurer—Mr. Alfred H. Vroom.

Miss Lena B. Hawkins, who spent some time in Sacramento, Calif., has returned to St. Louis, Mo., and is preparing to return to South America. She represented the I. S. A. M. U. at the Annual Missionary Rally at Moody Church, Chicago, Ill., May 6th to 10th.

It was with deep regret that the United States Board of Directors received the resignation of the Rev. and Mrs. John W. Wilson, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson went to the Field in 1924 and returned home on furlough in 1930. Their work at Encarnacion, Paraguay was owned of the Lord, and the Mission is losing two good workers.

During the past several months, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been holding meetings in the vicinity of St. Joseph, Mo., St. Louis, Mo., Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia.

We have just received word from Iquitos, Peru, that the furlough of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin H. Lauriault has been granted. We know our friends will join us in prayer that funds for this purpose will be forthcoming.

We are happy to announce the following births:

A daughter, Hazel Ross, to the Rev. and Mrs. James S. Cunningham, on March 11, 1931, at Encarnacion, Paraguay.

A son, John Frederick, to the Rev. and Mrs. Edward Haugh on April 2, 1931, at Encarnacion, Paraguay.

A daughter, Mildred Frances, to Mrs. Ethel Canary Tylee, on May 21, 1931, at Worcester, Mass.

Dividing time with the Moody Bible Institute Conference, the Interdenominational Foreign Missions Association held its monthly meeting at Calvary Baptist Church, New York City, on Sunday afternoon, May 17, 1931. The guest speaker was the Rev. Joseph A. Davis, representing the Inland South America Missionary Union, one of the member societies of the Interdenominational Foreign Mission Association. Capt. Reginald Wallis, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Dublin, Ireland, was the speaker representing Moody Bible Institute Conference.

The Interdenominational Foreign Missions Association holds one of these meetings every month on the third Sunday, commencing at three o'clock in the afternoon. These services are broadcast over Station WAO and Pastor Will H. Houghton presides.

Prayer has been answered and some funds have been received to send out candidates. We hope one or two will be able to sail to South America this year.

PRAISE IS OFFERED:

1. That in answer to prayer we were able to send last quarter, enough money to South America to support our American Missionaries.
2. For funds received for the homecoming expenses of the Rev. and Mrs. Isaac Wesley Clark.
3. For the advance among the Terena Indians in Brazil.
4. For fifteen conversions at Bella Vista, Brazil.
5. For gifts for the Tylee-Kratz Memorial Indian Fund.
6. For blessings upon meetings in charge of native Christians in Concepcion, Paraguay.

PRAYER IS ASKED:

1. For native evangelists, colportors and pastors.
2. For advance work amongst the Nambiquara Indians.
3. That if it be the Lord's Will, funds to send out new candidates will be received.
4. For work projected for the coming year.
5. For deputation work in the homelands.
6. That funds to bring home on furlough Mr. Charles W. J. Harris, Rev. George Jennings, and Mr. and Mrs. Erwin H. Lauriault, may be received.
7. For administration problems.

INLAND SOUTH AMERICA MISSIONARY UNION FIELD ADMINISTRATION

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the Year Ending December 31, 1930.

INCOME					Transfers and Refunds
Received through	Argentine	Gen. Fund	Arg. Designated		
United States Office.....\$19,378.65 U. S.	\$51,944.76 m/n	\$10,008.01	\$41,936.75		
Canadian Office 4,641.29 Can.	12,429.90 m/n	2,023.69	10,406.21		
British Office £470: 7: 9	5,949.17 m/n	55.90	5,893.27		
Buenos Aires Office.....	1,000.00 m/n	1,000.00			
Received at Headquarters per					
United States donors.....\$ 319.15 U. S.	\$ 5,439.50 m/n	\$ 26.20	\$ 5,413.30		
Received at Headquarters per					
British donors £10	139.70 m/n		139.70		
Argentine, Paraguayan, Brazilian, Peruvian, Donors (including Native Church).....	4,607.47 m/n	10.00	3,369.47	\$1,228.00	
Received Interest from Bank.....	316.35 m/n				
TOTAL INCOME	\$81,826.85 m/n				
In Royal Bank of Canada, Dec. 31, 1929.....	11,926.22 m/n				
Cash in hand December 31, 1929.....	589.03 m/n				
TOTAL	\$94,342.10 m/n				

EXPENDITURES					Arg.
From—General, Designated, and Native Church Fund, for Missionaries' Allow- ances, Missionaries' Children, Native Workers' Allowances, Travelling, Station Expenses and Bank Charges.....					
For—Payments on Concepcion Mission property.....			1,884.30 m/n		
From—Designated Gifts, for Indian Work, Iquitos, Bible Schools, Launches, Per- sonal Gifts, Transfers, etc.			29,744.63 m/n		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			\$83,049.99 m/n		
In Royal Bank of Canada Dec. 31, 1930 (Designated)			10,069.03 m/n		
Cash in hand December 31, 1930			1,223.08 m/n		
			\$94,342.10 m/n		
Funds held in Separate Bank Accounts (not included in above figures):					
For Special Travelling Fund			\$ 1,557.76 m/n		
For Building Church at Posadas			1,586.82 m/n		
			\$ 3,144.58 m/n		

POSADAS, February 20, 1931.—I have examined the Books and Accounts of the Inland South America Missionary Union, International Headquarters, for the year ending December 31st, 1930, and have found them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed. The above abstract is in accordance with the Books of the Mission.

(Signed) LIONEL N. KYLE.

Subscriptions and Donations Received in the United States from February 16, 1931, to May 15, 1931, Inclusive

15350.....\$500.00	15425.....\$ 25.00	15450.....\$ 10.00	15375.....\$ 25.00
1.....10.00	6.....10.00	1.....5.00	6.....5.00
2.....61.50	7.....10.00	2.....16.00	7.....1.00
3.....25.00	8.....2.00	3.....5.00	8.....1.00
4.....2.47	9.....5.00	4.....100.00	9.....4.00
5.....5.60	15380.....3.00	5.....5.00	15430.....25.00
6.....205.00	1.....5.00	6.....10.00	1.....40.00
7.....10.00	2.....15.00	7.....20.00	2.....86.00
8.....5.00	3.....5.00	8.....5.00	3.....1.00
9.....5.00	4.....41.67	9.....1.00	4.....20.00
15360.....20.00	5.....10.00	15410.....25.00	5.....41.67
1.....200.00	6.....5.00	1.....10.00	6.....10.00
2.....2.00	7.....2.00	2.....25.00	7.....3.00
3.....5.00	8.....30.00	3.....80.00	8.....15.00
4.....25.00	9.....35.28	4.....100.00	9.....7.00
5.....5.00	15390.....5.00	5.....5.00	15440.....10.00
6.....5.00	1.....5.00	6.....500.00	1.....5.00
7.....25.00	2.....10.00	7.....10.00	2.....8.00
8.....10.00	3.....2.00	8.....5.00	3.....2.00
9.....10.00	4.....5.00	9.....5.00	4.....10.00
15370.....10.00	5.....8.00	15420.....5.00	5.....10.00
1.....10.00	6.....15.00	1.....5.00	6.....50.00
2.....5.00	7.....5.00	2.....1.00	7.....30.00
3.....10.00	8.....5.00	3.....1.00	8.....50.00
4.....60.00	9.....25.00	4.....50.00	9.....10.00

15450.....10.00	15509.....\$ 10.00	15568.....\$ 50.00	15626.....\$ 50.00
1.....5.00	15510.....5.80	9.....50.00	7.....10.00
2.....59.00	1.....2.00	15570.....30.00	8.....10.00
3.....3.00	2.....5.00	1.....83.48	9.....35.95
4.....5.00	3.....10.00	2.....7.00	15630.....50.00
5.....10.00	4.....1.00	3.....41.67	1.....50.00
6.....250.00	5.....1.00	4.....2.50	2.....250.00
7.....100.00	6.....1.00	5.....1.00	3.....5.88
8.....1.00	7......50	6.....10.00	4.....10.00
9.....10.00	8......25	7.....5.00	5.....15.00
15460.....5.00	9.....1.00	8.....100.00	6.....20.00
1.....5.00	15520.....1.25	9.....100.00	7.....10.00
2.....5.00	1.....1.00	15580.....10.00	8.....5.00
3.....8.39	2.....1.00	1.....5.00	9.....10.00
4.....10.00	3.....5.00	2.....2.00	15640.....40.00
5.....10.00	4.....10.00	3.....100.00	1.....25.00
6.....25.00	5.....1.00	4.....36.30	2.....43.00
7.....2.00	6.....20.00	5.....5.00	3.....10.00
8.....125.00	7.....5.00	6.....40.00	4.....5.00
9.....2.50	8.....15.00	7.....33.40	5.....41.67
15470.....40.00	9.....10.00	8.....5.00	6.....10.00
1.....40.00	15530.....1.00	9.....25.00	7.....20.00
2.....5.00	1.....25.00	15590.....5.00	8.....15.45
3.....4.00	2.....10.00	1.....10.69	9.....10.00
4.....1.00	3.....4.52	2.....5.00	15650.....11.00
5.....9.00	4.....2.00	3.....1.00	1.....83.48
6.....25.00	5.....9.00	4.....15.00	2.....50.00
7.....5.00	6.....15.00	5.....6.00	3.....21.00
8.....5.00	7.....5.00	6.....125.00	4.....14.00
9.....250.00	8.....10.00	7.....10.00	5.....25.00
15480.....60.00	9.....1.00	8.....7.00	6.....1.00
1.....5.00	15540.....1.00	9.....2.50	7.....1.00
2.....5.00	1.....25.00	15600.....125.00	8.....125.00
3......50	2.....25.00	1.....15.00	9.....5.00
4.....25.00	3.....200.00	2.....5.00	15660.....5.00
5.....10.00	4.....10.00	3.....5.00	1.....3.00
6.....10.00	5.....15.50	4.....25.00	2.....5.00
7.....5.00	6.....25.00	5.....10.00	3.....5.00
8.....5.00	7.....5.00	6.....20.00	4.....5.00
9.....10.00	8.....5.00	7.....1.00	5.....1.00
15490.....1.00	9.....10.00	8.....1.00	6.....40.00
1.....25.00	15550.....40.00	9.....10.00	7.....5.00
2.....10.00	1.....10.00	15610.....1.00	8.....1.00
3.....10.00	2.....40.00	1.....25.00	9.....10.00
4.....10.00	3.....25.00	2.....2.00	15670.....1.00
5.....5.00	4.....43.00	3.....10.00	1.....1.00
6.....5.00	5.....5.00	4.....6.25	2.....1.00
7.....1.00	6.....407.00	5.....150.00	3.....2.00
8.....30.00	7.....300.00	6.....2.00	4.....2.00
9.....5.00	8.....75.00	7.....40.00	5.....1.00
15500.....5.00	9.....5.00	8.....1.00	6.....1.00
1.....40.00	15560.....40.00	9.....10.00	7.....5.00
2.....10.00	1.....5.57	15620.....10.00	8.....9.00
3.....10.00	2.....1.00	1.....5.00	9.....3.00
4.....10.00	3.....3.00	2.....5.00	15680.....25.00
5.....5.00	4.....50.00	3.....3.00	1.....2.00
6.....10.00	5.....25.00	4.....20.00	2.....13.50
7.....100.00	6.....5.00	5.....25.00	3.....15.00
8.....15.00	7.....5.00		

Subscriptions and Donations Received in Canada from February 13, 1931, to May 13, 1931

3369.....\$ 1.00	3388.....\$ 12.00	3407.....\$ 80.00	3426.....\$ 2.00
70.....10.00	9.....5.00	8.....12.33	7.....282.00
1.....4.00	3390.....5.00	9.....50.00	8.....10.00
2.....5.00	1.....5.00	3410.....1.00	9.....5.00
3.....25.00	2.....1.00	1.....15.00	3430.....10.00
4.....5.00	3.....3.00	2.....40.00	1.....3.00
5.....35.77	4.....10.00	3.....9.25	2.....25.00
6.....Cancelled	5.....2.00	4.....2.00	3.....150.00
7.....24.84	6.....25.00	5.....2.00	4.....50.00
8.....11.82	7.....5.00	6.....25.00	5.....7.50
9.....25.00	8.....241.40	7.....10.00	6.....Cancelled
3380.....1.20	9.....5.00	8.....725.00	7.....Cancelled
1.....35.00	3400.....5.00	9.....50.00	8.....10.29
2.....5.00	1.....5.00	3420.....11.30	9.....100.00
3.....50.00	2.....1.00	1.....5.00	3440.....250.00
4.....1000.00	3.....10.00	2.....2.00	1.....5.00
5.....10.00	4.....2.00	3.....1.00	2.....2.00
6.....7.00	5.....3.00	4.....11.00	3.....20.00
7.....10.00	6.....8.00	5.....2.00	4.....5.00

(Continued on page 16)

QUARTERLY PRAYER CALENDAR

DAY

1. The Mission as a whole; its vision and work.
2. Bananal, Brazil: Miss Christine Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hunrichs.
3. Bella Vista, Brazil: Rev. and Mrs. Edward Haugh.
4. Native workers; evangelists, pastors, helpers, students.
5. Concepcion, Paraguay: Miss Alma Hoellein, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. White.
6. Corumba and Ladario, Brazil: Rev. Emil W. Halverson, Miss LaReine E. Lyon, R.N., Miss Alice Nyboer.
7. Bible schools, day schools, Sunday schools and dispensaries.
8. Encarnacion, Paraguay: Dr. and Mrs. J. Nairn Hay, Miss Mary Hamilton, R.N.
9. Iquitos, Peru: Rev. and Mrs. William R. Hurley, Rev. and Mrs. John MacKinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Erwin H. Lauriault, Rev. Harry W. Stahlman.
10. For the health of all missionaries on the Field and for the home workers.
11. Juruena, Brazil: That this Nhambiquara Indian center may soon be evangelized; that a great native church may arise here in the wilderness as a testimony to the martyrdom of the Rev. Arthur Francis Tylee and Miss Mildred P. Kratz, R.N.
12. Paraguari, Paraguay: Rev. George Jennings.
13. For accepted missionary candidates in the homelands waiting to sail.
14. Posadas, Argentina: For the Church.
15. Puerto Saurez and Santiago, Bolivia: For the church and its members; for the workers: Mr. and Mrs. George T. Haight.

DAY

16. For new missionaries on the Field, language study, climatic conditions.
17. Rondonopolis and Jarudore, Brazil: Rev. Alex. Hutcheson, Mr. Thomas Lindores.
18. Sao Luiz de Cacaes, Brazil: Mr. Charles W. J. Harris.
19. For a revival in Inland South America.
20. San Ignacio, Argentina: Rev. and Mrs. James S. Cunningham.
21. Villarrica, Paraguay: Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin G. Fay.
22. For members of the Mission, missionaries, candidates, prayer workers, financial supporters, councilmen, executive officers and all interested friends.
23. Yegros, Paraguay: Rev. and Mrs. F. E. Diem, Miss Gertrude Lamson.
24. For the native churches and members in Cazador and Paso de Libres, Argentina; Ladario and Bananal, Brazil.
25. Posadas Headquarters: Miss Anabel Case, Rev. and Mrs. Alex Rattray Hay, Rev. and Mrs. John Hay, Miss Helen Hay and Rev. George Rice.
26. Native Workers: Don Marcos and Dona Margarita Andino in Argentina and Senhor Eleutario and Senhora Vincente Ayala in Sao Luiz de Caceres in Brazil.
27. For missionaries home on furlough or on sick list: Rev. and Mrs. I. W. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Decker, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hasker, Miss Lena B. Hawkins, Mr. Albert E. W. McDowell, Rev. and Mrs. Daniel Thomas, Mrs. Ethel Canary Tylee.
28. For financial needs.
29. For United States Headquarters.
30. For Toronto Headquarters.
31. For Edinburgh Headquarters.

(Concluded from page 15)

3445.....	\$ 15.00	3455.....	\$ 20.00	3465.....	\$ 3.00	3475.....	\$ 10.00
6.....	5.00	6.....	2.50	6.....	1.00	6.....	5.00
7.....	8.11	7.....	12.00	7.....	14.00	7.....	Cancelled
8.....	1.00	8.....	65.00	8.....	10.00	8.....	14.50
9.....	2.00	9.....	5.00	9.....	2.00	9.....	100.50
3450.....	100.00	3460.....	3.00	3470.....	5.00	3480.....	2.00
1.....	2.00	1.....	25.00	1.....	18.73	1.....	2.00
2.....	26.13	2.....	1.00	2.....	100.00	2.....	45.00
3.....	1.00	3.....	13.00	3.....	11.70	3.....	15.00
4.....	40.00	4.....	3.00	4.....	12.66		

האוניברסיטה העברית
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

Jerusalem

4th July 1941

ירושלים

Dear Miss Chase,

In reply to your letter of 7th April, which I received only yesterday, I regret to say that owing to shortage of circulation of the Kew Bulletin as a result of the war I had not got any reprints of my paper on *Poa bulbosa*. Instead of it, however, I am sending you under separate cover another small paper on the plants of Palestine. The reprints sent by you I have received and offer you my best thanks for them.

We are not particularly interested in American grasses, but we shall be very glad to get any material from the Middle East, the Mediterranean or Palestine of former collectors you could send us on a basis of exchange. Of American plants I am for the time interested only in *Poa bulbosa* from various localities in America, but, as far as possible, not in viviparous form. On my part I shall ~~send~~ send you shortly a few specimens of *Poa* species of Palestine.

Yours very truly,

N. Feinbrun

(Dr) N. Feinbrun,
Department of Botany.

Dr Harold A Sauer
Div. Botany & Plant Path -
Central Experimental Farm
Ottawa Can
May 29, 1939

140 sheets Canadian gr
on exchange. wants

- 1 Canada
- 2 North US
- 3 temperate Asia

FINE ARTS

Seitz, Heribert, 1904—

... Äldre svenska glas med graverad dekor en undersökning av det bevarade 1700-talsbeståndet, av Heribert Seitz; with an English summary. Stockholm [Boktryckeriet P. A. Norstedt & söner] 1936.

231 p., 1 l. illus., 75 pl. on 38 l. 29^{cm}. (Nordiska museets handlingar. 5)

Extra t.-p. with dissertation note (Akademisk avhandling ... Stockholms högskola) laid in.

"Litteratur": p. [218]–223.

1. Glassware—Sweden. I. Title.

[Full name: Fritz Heribert Larsson Seitz]

36-34206

Library of Congress

NK5161.S4 1936

[3]

748

Rome (City) Mostra storica romana dall'impero a oggi, 1929.

... Catalogo della Mostra romana (Palazzo Margherita—Via Veneto) Roma, giugno MCMXXIX. Roma, La Libreria dello stato, 1929.

2 p. l., [7]–58, [2] p. 21½^{cm}.

At head of title: Primo Congresso mondiale delle biblioteche e di bibliografia.

On cover: Roma. Mostra storica romana dall'impero a oggi.

CONTENTS.—Topografia romana.—I classici.—Roma dal risorgimento al fascismo.—Regia calcografia e Stamperia camerale di Roma.

1. Rome (City)—Exhibitions. 2. Rome (City)—Bibl. I. World congress of libraries and bibliography. 1st, Rome and Venice, 1929. II. Title.

36-34207

Library of Congress

N5073.R6 1929

— Copy 2.

Z2364.R7R8

[2]

[Paris. Salon, 1935 (Société des artistes décorateurs)]

Nouveaux intérieurs français. 3^e série. Paris, C. Moreau [1935]

3 p. l., 48 pl. 33½ x 25½^{cm}.

Mrs. Chase,

Please let me have this with
the specimens whenever they are
ready.

June 6, 1939

W. R. Maxon

6/6/39

Dr. Harold A. Senn
Central Experimental Farm
Ottawa, Canada

Dear Dr. Senn:

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of the lot of 140 Canadian grasses mentioned in your letter of May 29 addressed to Mrs. Agnes Chase, Custodian of Grasses, U. S. National Herbarium. The specimens are accessioned as an exchange from the Department of Agriculture, Division of Botany and Plant Pathology, and an equivalent will be forwarded as soon as Mrs. Chase has had an opportunity of selecting desirable material; this will probably be in the course of the next fortnight or so. Your preference for specimens from certain regions is noted.

Yours very truly

W. R. Maxon

William R. Maxon
Curator, Division of Plants